



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

साप्ताहिक
WEEKLY

सं. 43] नई दिल्ली, अक्टूबर 16—अक्टूबर 22, 2011, शनिवार/आश्विन 24—आश्विन 30, 1933
No. 43] NEW DELHI, OCTOBER 16—OCTOBER 22, 2011, SATURDAY/ASVINA 24—ASVINA 30, 1933

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पृथक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके ।
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय

(विधि कार्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 11 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 2936.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 (यथा संशोधित 1987) के नियम 10 के उपनियम (4) के अनुसरण में विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय, विधि कार्य विभाग के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण अधीन निम्नलिखित कार्यालय को, जिसके 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारीवृंद ने हिंदी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है :—

1. आयकर अपील अधिकरण, चेन्नई पीठ, चेन्नई ।

[फा. सं. ई-11011(4)/2011-रा.भा. (वि.का.)]
एम. के. शर्मा, संयुक्त सचिव एवं विधि सलाहकार

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE**(Department of Legal Affairs)**

New Delhi, the 11th October, 2011

S.O. 2936.—In pursuance of Sub-Rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for Official Purpose of Union) Rules, 1976 (as amended in 1987), the Central Government hereby notifies the following Office under the administrative control of the Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice, where more than 80% staff have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi :

1. Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Chennai Bench, Chennai.

[F. No. E-11011(4)/2011-O.L. (L.A.)]
M. K. SHARMA, Jt. Secy. & Legal Adviser

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय**(कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)**

नई दिल्ली, 11 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 2937.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए निम्नोक्त अपराध को विनिर्दिष्ट करती है, जिनका दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना द्वारा अन्वेषण किया जाना है, नामतः :-

- (क) भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 334 के अधीन दंडनीय अपराध तथा
- (ख) उपर्युक्त उल्लिखित अपराध के संबंध में या इसके सम्बद्ध में प्रयास, दुष्प्रेरणा तथा षडयंत्र ।

[फा. सं. 228/65/2011-ए.वी.डी.-II]
राजीव जैन, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS**(Department of Personnel and Training)**

New Delhi, the 11th October, 2011

S.O. 2937.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government hereby specifies the following offence which is to be investigated by the Delhi Special Police Establishment namely :—

- (a) Offence punishable under Section 334 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) and
- (b) Attempt, abetment and conspiracy in relation to or in connection with the offence mentioned above.

[F. No. 228/65/2011-AVD-II]
RAJIV JAIN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 2938.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए राजस्थान राज्य सरकार, गृह (जी.आर.वी.) विभाग, जयपुर की दिनांक 21 सितंबर, 2011 की अधिसूचना सं. एफ. 19 (13) गृह-5/2011 द्वारा प्राप्त सहमति से पुलिस स्टेशन गोपालगढ़, जिला-भरतपुर में दर्ज—

- (1) भारतीय दंड संहिता 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 147, 148, 149, 332, 353, 307, 334, 435, 436, 295, 427, 109 और 120-बी के अधीन मामला सं. 119/11
- (2) भारतीय दंड संहिता 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 147, 148, 149, 307, 302 और 336 के अधीन मामला सं. 120/11
- (3) भारतीय दंड संहिता 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 147, 148, 149 और 307 के अधीन मामला सं. 121/11
- (4) भारतीय दंड संहिता 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 143 और 353 के अधीन मामला सं. 122/11
- (5) भारतीय दंड संहिता 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 153-ए के अधीन मामला सं. 123/11 का अन्वेषण करने तथा उपर्युक्त उल्लिखित अपराधों के संबंध में या उनके सम्बद्ध में प्रयास, दुष्प्रेरणा तथा षडयंत्र तथा उसी संव्यवहार में किए गए या उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध/अपराधों का अन्वेषण करने के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और क्षेत्राधिकार का विस्तार समस्त राजस्थान राज्य के सम्बन्ध में करती है।

[फा. सं. 228/65/2011-ए.वी.डी.-II]

राजीव जैन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th October, 2011

S.O. 2938.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Rajasthan, Home (Gr. V) Department, Jaipur vide notification F. 19(13) Home-5/2011 dated 21st September, 2011, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Rajasthan for investigation of offences viz. :

- (1) Case No. 119/11 under Sections 147, 148, 149, 332, 353, 307, 334, 435, 436, 295, 427, 109 and 120-B of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860).
- (2) Case No. 120/11 under Sections 147, 148, 149, 307, 302 and 336 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860).
- (3) Case No. 121/11 under Sections 147, 148, 149 and 307 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860).
- (4) Case No. 122/11 under Sections 143 and 353 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860).
- (5) Case No. 123/11 under Section 153-A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860).

All cases registered at Police Station Gopalgarh, District Bharatpur and attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with the above mentioned offences and any other offence or offences committed in course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[F.No. 228/65/2011-AVD-II]

RAJIV JAIN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 2939.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए असम राज्य सरकार, राजनैतिक (ए) विभाग, दिसपुर की दिनांक 29 जुलाई, 2011 की अधिसूचना सं पीएलए 303/2011/15 द्वारा प्राप्त सहमति से पुलिस स्टेशन गोसाईगांव, जिला-कोकराझार (असम) में भारतीय दंड संहिता 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 25 (1) (ए) के साथ पठित धारा 302 तथा 34 तथा शस्त्र अधिनियम, 1959 (1959 का अधिनियम सं. 54) की धारा 27 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत अपराध सं. 44/11 का तथा

उपर्युक्त उल्लिखित अपराधों के संबंध में या उनके सम्बद्ध में प्रयास, दुष्प्रेरण तथा षडयंत्र तथा उसी संव्यवहार में किए गए या उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध/अपराधों का अन्वेषण करने के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और क्षेत्राधिकार का विस्तार समस्त असम राज्य के सम्बन्ध में करती है।

[फा. सं. 228/55/2011-एबीडी-II]

राजीव जैन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2011

S.O. 2939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Assam, Political (A) Department, Dispur vide Notification No. PLA 303/2011/15 dated 29th July, 2011, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Assam for investigation of Crime No. 44/11 under Sections 302 and 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) read with Sections 25(1)(a) and 27 of the Arms Act, 1959 (Act No. 54 of 1959) registered at Police Station Gossaigaon, District Kokrajhar (Assam) and attempt, abetment and conspiracy in relation to or in connection with the above mentioned offences and any other offences or offences committed in course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[F. No. 228/55/2011-AVD-II]

RAJIV JAIN, Under Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

(सीमाशुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क व सेवा कर आयुक्त का कार्यालय)

(हैदराबाद-III आयुक्तालय)

हैदराबाद, 11 अक्टूबर, 2011

02/2011-कस. (एन टी)

का.आ. 2940.—भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग, नई दिल्ली की अधिसूचना सं. 33/94-कस्टम्स (एन टी) दिनांक 1-7-1994 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैं आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य के रंगा रेड्डी जिला, इब्राहीम पट्टनम मण्डल के अदीभट्ला गाँव के सर्वेक्षण सं. 255 के भाग-सी में 10.00 एकड़ भूमि को सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 52) की धारा 9 के अंतर्गत गैर सरकारी बॉण्डेड भंडागारण क्षेत्र (100% निर्यात आधारित एकक) के लाइसेंस के प्रयोजन के लिए भंडागारण क्षेत्र के रूप में घोषित करता हूँ।

[फा. सं. VIII/48/21/2011-टेक-कस]

अशोक, आयुक्त

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

(Office of the Commissioner of Customs, Central Excise & Service Tax)

(Hyderabad-III Commissionerate)

Hyderabad, the 11th October, 2011

02/2011-Cus. (NT)

S.O. 2940.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Notification No. 33/94-Customs (NT) dated 1-7-1994 of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, New Delhi, I hereby declare 10.00 Acres of land in Part-C of Survey No. 255 of Adibhatla Village, Ibrahimpatnam Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, in the state of Andhra Pradesh, to be a Warehousing Station under Section 9 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) for the purpose of licensing of Private Bonded Warehouse (100% Export Oriented Unit).

[F. No. VIII/48/21/2011-Tech-Cus]

ASHOK, Commissioner

(वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 12 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 2941.—निक्षेप बीमा और प्रत्यय गारंटी निगम अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 47) की धारा 6 की उप-धारा 2 के खंड (ii) के साथ पठित धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करके, एतद्वारा श्री बी. एल. पटवर्धन को उनकी अधिसूचना की तारीख से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, निक्षेप बीमा और प्रत्यय गारंटी निगम (डीआईसीजीसी) के निदेशक मंडल में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 6/1/2008-बीओ-I (पार्ट)]

विजय मल्होत्रा, अवर सचिव

(Department of Financial Services)

New Delhi, the 12th October, 2011

S.O. 2941.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 6 read with clause (ii) of sub-section 2 of Section 6 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961 (47 of 1961), the Central Government, in consultation with Reserve Bank of India, hereby nominates Shri B. L. Patwardhan, as part-time non-official Director on the Board of Directors of Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC), for a period of three years from the date of his notification, or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 6/1/2008-BO-I (Pt.)]

VIJAY MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 2942.—राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक अधिनियम, 1981 की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (2) के साथ पठित धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करके, एतद्वारा श्री त्रिलोचन शास्त्री (जन्म तिथि 19-3-1960) को उनकी नियुक्ति की अधिसूचना की तारीख से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) के निदेशक मंडल में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 7/4/2009-बीओ-I (पार्ट)]

विजय मल्होत्रा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th October, 2011

S.O. 2942.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 6 read with sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981, the Central Government, in consultation with Reserve Bank of India, hereby nominates Prof. Trilochan Sastry (DOB 19-3-1960) as part-time non-official Director on the Board of Directors of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), for a period of three years from the date of notification of his appointment or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 7/4/2009-BO-I (Pt.)]

VIJAY MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 2943.—भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 23) की धारा 21क के साथ पठित धारा 21 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करके, एतद्वारा श्री मदन मोहन शुक्ला

को 27-11-2011 से तीन वर्षों की दूसरी अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के लखनऊ स्थानीय बोर्ड में सदस्य के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/8/2008-बीओ-1]

विजय मल्होत्रा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th October, 2011

S.O. 2943.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 21, read with Section 21A of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 (23 of 1955), the Central Government, in consultation with Reserve Bank of India, hereby re-nominates Shri Madan Mohan Shukla as a member of the Lucknow Local Board of State Bank of India, for a second term of three years w.e.f. 27-11-2011 or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 9/8/2008-BO-I]

VIJAY MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 2944.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खण्ड 3 के उप-खण्ड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा 3 (ज) और (3-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्री राकेश गोयल (जन्म तिथि 30-8-1953) को उनकी नियुक्ति की अधिसूचना की तारीख से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, देना बैंक के निदेशक मंडल में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 6/33/2010-बीओ-1]

विजय मल्होत्रा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th October, 2011

S.O. 2944.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 3(h) and (3-A) of Section 9 of The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980, read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government hereby nominates Shri Rakesh Goel (DoB : 30-8-1953) as part-time non-official Director on the Board of Directors of Dena Bank, for a period of three years, from the date of notification of his appointment or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 6/33/2010-BO-I]

VIJAY MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 2945.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खण्ड 3 के उप-खण्ड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा 3 के खण्ड (ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, नीचे दी गई सारणी के कॉलम (3) में विनिर्दिष्ट व्यक्तियों को उक्त सारणी के कॉलम (2) में विनिर्दिष्ट व्यक्तियों के स्थान पर इसके कॉलम (1) में विनिर्दिष्ट राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के निदेशक के रूप में तत्काल प्रभाव से और अगले आदेश होने तक नामित करती है :-

बैंक का नाम	मौजूदा निदेशक का नाम	प्रस्तावित व्यक्ति का नाम
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. केनरा बैंक	श्री जी. पद्मनाभन	श्रीमती मीना हेमचन्द्रा, प्रभारी मुख्य महाप्रबंधक, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, विदेशी मुद्रा विभाग, केन्द्रीय कार्यालय, केन्द्रीय कार्यालय भवन, 11वीं मंजिल, फोर्ट, मुम्बई-01

(1)	(2)	(3)
2. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	श्रीमती मीना हेमचन्द्रा	श्री चन्दन सिन्हा, क्षेत्रीय निदेशक, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक 6, संसद मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110001
3. इलाहाबाद बैंक	श्री एस. रामास्वामी	श्री ए. उदगाता, प्रभारी मुख्य महाप्रबंधक, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, शहरी बैंक विभाग, केन्द्रीय कार्यालय, गार्मेट हाऊस, पहली मंजिल, वर्ली, मुम्बई-18

[फा. सं. 6/3/2011-बीओ-1]

विजय मल्होत्रा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th October, 2011

S.O. 2945.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section 3 of Section 9 of The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980, read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government hereby nominates the persons specified in column (3) of the table below as Directors of Nationalized Banks specified in column (1) thereof in place of the persons specified in column (2) of said Table, with immediate effect and until further orders :—

Name of the Bank	Name of the Existing Director	Name of the persons proposed
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Canara Bank	Shri G Padmanabhan	Smt. Meena Hemachandra, CGM-in-charge, Reserve Bank of India, Foreign Exchange Department, Central Office, Central Off. Bldg., 11th Floor, Fort, Mumbai-01
2. Union Bank of India	Smt. Meena Hemachandra	Shri Chandan Sinha, Regional Director, Reserve Bank of India, 6, Sansad Marg, New Delhi-110001
3. Allahabad Bank	Shri S. Ramaswamy	Shri A. Udgata, CGM-in-Charge, Reserve Bank of India, Urban Banks Department, Central Office, Garment House, 1st Floor, Worli, Mumbai-18

[F. No. 6/3/2011-BO-I]

VIJAY MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2011

क्रा. आ. 2946.—भारतीय निर्यात-आयात बैंक अधिनियम, 1981 (1981 का 28) की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ड) के उप-खंड (i) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली के सचिव श्री डी. के. मित्तल को तत्काल प्रभाव से और अगले आदेश होने तक श्री अनुराग जैन, संयुक्त सचिव के स्थान पर भारतीय निर्यात-आयात बैंक के निदेशक मण्डल में निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 24/04/2002-आईएफ-1]

एस. गोपाल कृष्ण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2011

S.O. 2946.—In pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Export Import Bank of India Act, 1981 (28 of 1981), Central Government hereby nominates Shri D. K. Mittal, Secretary, Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi as a Director on the Board of Directors of Export Import Bank of India with immediate effect and until further orders vice Shri Anurag Jain. Joint Secretary.

[F. No. 24/04/2002-IF-1]

S. GOPAL KRISHNA, Under Secy.

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 5 सितम्बर, 2011

का. आ. 2947.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद एतद्द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की पहली अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है नामतः :—

उक्त अनुसूची में—

(क) “डॉ. एनटीआर स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, विजयवाड़ा” के समाने ‘मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता’ [इसके आगे कॉलम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत शीर्षक ‘पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण’ [इसके आगे कॉलम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अन्तर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अन्तः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
“डिप्लोमा इन चाइल्ड हेल्थ”	डीसीएच (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह चालमेडा आनन्द राव आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, करीमनगर, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में डॉ. एनटीआर स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, विजयवाड़ा द्वारा मई, 2011 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो।)
“डिप्लोमा इन मेडिकल रेडियो डायग्नोसिस”	डीएमआरडी (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह कतूरी मेडिकल कालेज, गुन्टूर, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में डॉ. एनटीआर स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, विजयवाड़ा द्वारा मई, 2011 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो।)
“डिप्लोमा इन एनेस्थीसिया”	डीए (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह कतूरी मेडिकल कालेज, गुन्टूर, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में डॉ. एनटीआर स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, विजयवाड़ा द्वारा मई, 2011 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो।)
“डिप्लोमा इन एनेस्थीसिया”	डीए (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह पीईएस आयुर्विज्ञान और अनुसंधान संस्थान, कुप्पम, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में डॉ. एनटीआर स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, विजयवाड़ा द्वारा मई, 2011 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो।)
“डिप्लोमा इन मेडिकल रेडियो डायग्नोसिस”	डीएमआरडी (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह पीईएस स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान संस्थान एवं अनुसंधान, कुप्पम, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में डॉ. एनटीआर स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, विजयवाड़ा द्वारा मई, 2011 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो।)

(ख) "गोवा विश्वविद्यालय, गोवा" के समाने 'मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता' [इसके आगे कॉलम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत शीर्षक "पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण" [इसके आगे कॉलम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अन्तर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अन्तः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (फोरेन्सिक मेडिसिन)"	एम डी (फोरेन्सिक मेडिसिन)
	(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह गोवा मेडिकल कालेज, गोवा में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में गोवा विश्वविद्यालय, गोवा द्वारा वर्ष 1981 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो।)

(ग) "सौराष्ट्र विश्वविद्यालय, राजकोट" के समाने 'मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता' [इसके आगे कॉलम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत शीर्षक "पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण" [इसके आगे कॉलम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अन्तर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अन्तः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"डिप्लोमा इन आर्थोपैडिक्स"	डी आर्थो
	(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह पं. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय मेडिकल कालेज, राजकोट, गुजरात में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में सौराष्ट्र विश्वविद्यालय, राजकोट द्वारा मई, 2011 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो।)
"डिप्लोमा इन डरमेटोलॉजी, वेनरोलॉजी व लैप्रोजी"	डी.डी.वी.एल.
	(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह पं. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय मेडिकल कालेज, राजकोट, गुजरात में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में सौराष्ट्र विश्वविद्यालय, राजकोट द्वारा मई, 2011 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो।)

(घ) "राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बंगलौर" के समाने 'मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता' [इसके आगे कॉलम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत शीर्षक "पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण" [इसके आगे कॉलम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अन्तर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अन्तः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (फार्माकोलॉजी)"	एम.डी. (फार्माकोलॉजी)
	(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह नवोदय मेडिकल कालेज, रायचुर, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बंगलौर द्वारा मई, 2011 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो।)
"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (कम्युनिटी मेडिसिन)"	एम.डी. (कम्युनिटी मेडिसिन)
	(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह नवोदय मेडिकल कालेज, रायचुर, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बंगलौर द्वारा मई, 2011 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो।)

(ड) "तमिलनाडु डॉ. एमजीआर चिकित्सा विश्वविद्यालय, चेन्नई" के समक्ष शीर्षक 'मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता' [इसके आगे कॉलम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत शीर्षक "पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण" [इसके आगे कॉलम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अन्तर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अन्तः स्थापति किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (बाल रोग)"	एम.डी. (बाल रोग) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह चेंगलपट्टूर मेडिकल कालेज, चेंगलपट्टूर, तमिलनाडु में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में दि तमिलनाडु डॉ. एमजीआर चिकित्सा विश्वविद्यालय, चेन्नई द्वारा मई, 2010 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो।)

(च) "विनायक मिशन विश्वविद्यालय, सेलम तमिलनाडु" के समक्ष शीर्षक 'मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता' [इसके आगे कॉलम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत शीर्षक "पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण" [इसके आगे कॉलम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अन्तर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अन्तः स्थापति किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (जनरल सर्जरी)"	एमएस (जनरल सर्जरी) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह आरूपडई वीडू मेडिकल कालेज, पुडुचेरी में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में विनायक मिशन विश्वविद्यालय, सेलम, तमिलनाडु द्वारा मई, 2011 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो।)

सभी नोट करें कि :

1. स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम को प्रदान की गई मान्यता अधिकतम 5 वर्ष तक की अवधि के लिए होगी जिसके पश्चात् इसे नवीकृत करवाना होगा।
2. उप-खण्ड 4 में यथापेक्षित मान्यता को समय से नवीकृत न करवाने के परिणामस्वरूप संबंधित स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम में दाखिले निरपवाद रूप से बन्द हो जाएंगे।

[सं. यू 12012/56/2011-एमई (पी. II)]

अनीता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health and Family Welfare)

New Delhi, the 5th September, 2011

S.O. 2947.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In the said Schedule—

(a) against "Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada" under the heading 'Recognised Medical Qualification' [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading 'Abbreviation for Registration' [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
"Diploma in Child Health"	DCH (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada in respect of students being trained at Chalmeda Anand Rao Institute of Medical Sciences, Karimnagar, Andhra Pradesh on or after May, 2011).

(2)	(3)
“Diploma in Medical Radio Diagnosis”	DMRD (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada in respect of students being trained at Katuri Medical College, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh on or after May, 2011).
“Diploma in Anaesthesia”	DA (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada in respect of students being trained at Katuri Medical College, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh on or after May, 2011).
“Diploma in Anaesthesia”	DA (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada in respect of students being trained at PES Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Kuppani, Andhra Pradesh on or after May, 2011).
“Diploma in Medical Radio Diagnosis”	DMRD (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada in respect of students being trained at PES Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Kuppani, Andhra Pradesh on or after May, 2011).

(b) against “Goa University, Goa” under the heading ‘Recognised Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
“Doctor of Medicine (Forensic Medicine)”	MD (Forensic Medicine) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Goa University, Goa in respect of students being trained at Goa Medical College, Goa on or after 1981).

(c) against “Saurashtra University, Rajkot” under the heading ‘Recognised Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
“Diploma in Orthopaedics”	D. Ortho (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Saurashtra University, Rajkot in respect of students being trained at Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Medical College, Rajkot, Gujarat on or after May, 2011).
“Diploma in Dermatology, Venerology and Leprosy”	DDVL (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Saurashtra University, Rajkot in respect of students being trained at Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Medical College, Rajkot, Gujarat on or after May, 2011).

(d) against “Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore” under the heading ‘Recognised Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
“Doctor of Medicine (Pharmacology)”	MD (Pharmacology) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore in respect of students being trained at Navodaya Medical College, Raichur, Karnataka on or after May, 2011).
“Doctor of Medicine (Community Medicine)”	MD (Community Medicine) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore in respect of students being trained at Navodaya Medical College, Raichur, Karnataka on or after May, 2011).

(e) against “The Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai” under the heading ‘Recognised Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
“Doctor of Medicine (Paediatrics)”	MD (Paediatrics) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by The Tamilnadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai in respect of students being trained at Chengalpattu Medical College, Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu on or after May, 2010).

(f) against “Vinayaka Missions University, Salem, Tamil Nadu”, under the heading ‘Recognised Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
“Master of Surgery (General Surgery)”	MS (General Surgery) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Vinayaka Missions University, Salem, Tamil Nadu in respect of students being trained at Aarupadai Veedu Medical College, Puducherry on or after May, 2011).

Note to all :

1. The recognition so granted to a Postgraduate Course shall be for a maximum period of 5 years, upon which it shall have to be renewed.
2. Failure to seek timely renewal of recognition as required in sub-clause (4) shall invariably result in stoppage of admissions to the concerned Postgraduate Course.

[No. U-12012/56/2011-ME (P. II)]
ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

शुद्धि-पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 22 सितम्बर, 2011

का. आ. 2948.—इस विभाग के दिनांक 24-5-2011 की अधिसूचना सं. यू. 12012/119/2004-एमई (पी-II) के क्रम में और भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् से परामर्श करके उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अनुसूची में :

“एचएन बहुगुणा गढ़वाल विश्वविद्यालय, श्रीनगर, उत्तराखण्ड” के सामने ‘पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण’ (कालम 3) के अंतर्गत “श्री गुरु राम राय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, देहरादून, उत्तराखण्ड” के नाम के स्थान पर “श्री गुरु राम राय चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य संस्थान देहरादून, उत्तराखण्ड प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए” ।

अन्य विषय वस्तु वही रहेगी ।

[फा. सं. यू.-12012/119/2004-एमई (पी-II)]

अनीता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 22nd September, 2011

S.O. 2948.—In continuation to this Department's Notification No. U-12012/119/2004-ME (P. II) dated 24-5-2011, and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of the Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In the said Schedule—

“against ‘H. N. Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar, Uttarakhand’, under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ (column 3), the name of the ‘Sri Guru Ram Rai Institute of Medical Sciences, Dehradun, Uttarakhand’ may be replaced with ‘Shri Guru Ram Rai Institute of Medical and Health Sciences, Dehradun, Uttarakhand’.”

The other contents will remain same.

[No. U-12012/119/2004-ME (P. II)]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 19 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 2949.—दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करके एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः :—

2. बी. बी. एस. पूर्वांचल विश्वविद्यालय, जौनपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) द्वारा प्रदत्त दंत चिकित्सा डिग्रियों की मान्यता के संबंध में दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-I में क्रम संख्या 96 के समक्ष कालम 2 एवं 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां अन्तःस्थापित की जाएंगी, नामतः :—

“1. डेंटल कॉलेज, आजमगढ़ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

(i) वैचलर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी

(यदि 18-3-2010 को अथवा उसके पश्चात प्रदान की गई हो)

बीडीएस, बी.बी.एस. पूर्वांचल विश्वविद्यालय, जौनपुर
(उत्तर प्रदेश)” ।

[फा. सं. बी-12017/38/2004-डी ई]

अनीता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

New Delhi, the 19th October, 2011

S.O. 2949.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of column 2 and 3 against Serial No. 96, in Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of Dental Degrees awarded by V. B. S. Purvanchal University, Jaunpur (Uttar Pradesh), the following entries shall be inserted thereunder :—

“I. Dental College, Azamgarh (Uttar Pradesh)

(i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery
(if granted on or after 18-3-2010)

BDS, V.B.S. Purvanchal University,
Jaunpur (Uttar Pradesh)”.

[F. No. V-12017/38/2004-DE]
ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

पर्यटन मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 11 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 2950.—सार्वजनिक परिसर (अप्राधिकृत दखलदार की बेदखली) अधिनियम 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और दिनांक 16 जनवरी, 2005 को भारत के राजपत्र के भाग-II, खण्ड-3, उप-खण्ड (ii) में प्रकाशित पर्यटन मंत्रालय में भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 223, दिनांक 7 जनवरी, 2005 के अधिक्रमण में, अधिक्रमण से पूर्व किए गए, लोप करने वाले, जैसे को छोड़कर, भारत सरकार इसके द्वारा नीचे की सारणी के स्तंभ (1) में उल्लिखित अधिकारी को सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी के बराबर रैंक के अधिकारी होने के नाते इस अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए संपदा अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करती है और उक्त सारणी के स्तंभ (2) में तत्स्थानी प्रविष्टि में यथा विनिर्दिष्ट सार्वजनिक परिसर की स्थानीय सीमाओं को भी परिभाषित करती है, जिसके संबंध में कथित संपदा अधिकारी उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा या उसके अधीन संपदा अधिकारी प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेगा और सौंपे गये कार्यों को करेगा।

सारणी

अधिकारी का पदनाम	सार्वजनिक परिसरों और क्षेत्राधिकार की स्थानीय सीमाओं की श्रेणियाँ
(1)	(2)
महाप्रबंधक, भारत पर्यटक विकास निगम लिमिटेड, जीवन बिहार बिल्डिंग, 3 संसद मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110001	सभी परिसर जो भारत पर्यटक विकास निगम लिमिटेड के हैं या उनके द्वारा पट्टे पर लिए गए हैं और दिल्ली, जम्मू और कश्मीर, हरियाणा, पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तरांचल, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, छत्तीसगढ़ और चंडीगढ़ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में स्थित हैं।

[फा. सं. 6/21/91-पीएसयू(टी)]
राजेन्द्र प्रसाद, सहायक महानिदेशक (पीएसयू)

MINISTRY OF TOURISM

New Delhi, the 11th October, 2011

S.O. 2950.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorized occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Tourism, number S.O. 223 dated, the 7th January, 2005, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 16th January, 2005, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby appoints the officer mentioned in the column (1) of the Table below, being the officer equivalent to the rank of Gazetted Officer of the Government to be the Estate Officer for the purposes of the said Act and also defines the local limits of public premises, as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said Table, in respect of which the said

Estate Officer shall exercise the powers conferred, and perform duties imposed, on the Estate Officer by or under the said Act.

TABLE

Designation of the Officer	Categories of public premises and local limits of the jurisdiction
(1)	(2)
General Manager, India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, Jeevan Vihar Building, 3 Sansad Marg, New Delhi-110001	All premises belonging to or taken on lease by India Tourism Development Corporation Limited and situated in the State of Delhi Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chattisgarh and Union Territory of Chandigarh.

[F. No. 6/21/91-PSU(T)]

RAJINDER PRASAD, Assistant Director General (PSU)

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय

(वाणिज्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 11 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 2951.—केंद्रीय सरकार निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1964 के नियम 12 के उप-नियम (2) के साथ पठित निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) का धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मित्रा एस.के. प्राइवेट लि., नं. 57, वेस्ट मधा चर्च रोड, रोयापुरम, चेन्नई-600 013 को इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य मंत्रालय, की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 3975 तारीख 20 दिसम्बर, 1965 के साथ उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट खनिज और अयस्क समूह-I अर्थात् लौह अयस्क, मैंगनीज अयस्क, मैंगनीज डॉयआक्साइड को छोड़कर का निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त खनिजों और अयस्कों का निर्यात से पूर्व चेन्नई में निरीक्षण करने के लिए एक अभिकरण के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान करती है, अर्थात् :

- मैसर्स मित्रा एस.के. प्राइवेट लि., नं. 57, वेस्ट मधा चर्च रोड, रोयापुरम, चेन्नई-600 013 खनिजों और अयस्कों, समूह-I का निर्यात (निरीक्षण)नियम, 1964 के नियम 4 के अधीन निरीक्षण का प्रमाण-पत्र देने के लिए उनके द्वारा अपनाई गई निरीक्षण की पद्धति की जांच करने के लिए, इस निमित्त निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् द्वारा नामनिर्दिष्ट अधिकारियों को पर्याप्त सुविधाएं देगी;
- मैसर्स मित्रा एस.के. प्राइवेट लि., नं. 57, वेस्ट मधा चर्च रोड, रोयापुरम, चेन्नई-600 013 इस अधिसूचना के अधीन अपने कृत्यों के पालन में निदेशक (निरीक्षण और क्वालिटी नियंत्रण), निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् द्वारा समय-समय पर लिखित में दिए गए निर्देशों से आबद्ध होंगे।

[फा. सं. 4/3/2011-निर्यात निरीक्षण]

डी. एस. ठेसी, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(Department of Commerce)

New Delhi, the 11th October, 2011

S.O. 2951.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), read with sub-rule (2) of rule 12 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964, the Central Government hereby recognises, for a period of three years from the date of publication of this notification, M/s. Mitra S. K. (P) Ltd., located at No. 57, West Madha Church Road, Royapuram, Chennai-600 013, as an Agency for the inspection of Minerals and Ores Group-I, namely, Iron Ore and Manganese Ore excluding Manganese Dioxide, specified in the Schedule annexed to the Ministry of Commerce notification number S.O. 3975, dated the 20th December, 1965, prior to export of aforesaid minerals and ores at Chennai, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- M/s. Mitra S. K. (P) Ltd., No. 57, West Madha Church Road, Royapuram, Chennai-600 013, shall give adequate facilities to the officers nominated by the Export Inspection Council in this behalf to examine the method of inspection followed by them in granting the "Certificate of Inspection" under rule 4 of the Export of Minerals and Ores-Group I (Inspection) Rules, 1964;

- (ii) M/s. Mitra S. K. (P) Ltd., No. 57, West Madha Church Road, Royapuram, Chennai-600 013, in the performance of their function under this notification shall be bound by such directives as the Director (Inspection and Quality Control) may give in writing from time to time.

[F. No. 4/3/2011-Export Inspection]
D. S. DHESI, Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 2952.—केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1964 के नियम 12 के उप-नियम (2) के साथ पठित, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स क्वालिटी सर्विसिज एंड सोल्यूशन्स (गोआ), दूसरा तल, रुक्मणी टावर, तिलक मैदान के निकट, एफ. एल. गोम्स रोड, वास्को-द-गामा, गोआ-403 802 में स्थित को इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए वाणिज्य मंत्रालय, की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 3975, तारीख 20 दिसम्बर, 1965 के साथ उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट खनिज और अयस्क, समूह-I अर्थात् लौह अयस्क और बॉक्साइट का निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए पूर्वोक्त खनिजों और अयस्कों का गोआ में निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए एक अभिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देती है, अर्थात् :—

- (i) मैसर्स क्वालिटी सर्विसिज एंड सोल्यूशन्स (गोआ), दूसरा तल, रुक्मणी टावर, तिलक मैदान के निकट, एफ. एल. गोम्स रोड वास्को-द-गामा, गोआ-403 802 खनिज और अयस्क, समूह-I का निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1965 के नियम 4 के अधीन “निरीक्षण प्रमाण-पत्र” देने के लिए निर्यात निरीक्षण काउंसिल द्वारा नाम निर्देशित अधिकारियों को, इस निमित्त, उनके द्वारा अनुसरित निरीक्षण पद्धति की परीक्षा करने के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधाएं देगी;
- (ii) मैसर्स क्वालिटी सर्विसिज एंड सोल्यूशन्स (गोआ), दूसरा तल, रुक्मणी टावर, तिलक मैदान के निकट, एफ. एल. गोम्स रोड, वास्को-द-गामा, गोआ-403 802 इस अधिसूचना के अधीन अपने कृत्यों के पालन में ऐसे निदेशों से आबद्ध होगी जो निदेशक (निरीक्षण और क्वालिटी नियंत्रण), निर्यात निरीक्षण काउंसिल द्वारा समय-समय पर लिखित में दिए जाएं।

[फा. सं. 4/2/2011-निर्यात निरीक्षण]
डी. एस. देसी, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th October, 2011

S.O. 2952.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), read with sub-rule (2) of Rule 12 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964, the Central Government hereby recognises, for a period of three years from the date of publication of this notification, M/s. Quality Services and Solutions (Goa) located at 2nd Floor, Rukmini Tower, near Tilak Maidan, F. L. Gomes Road, Vasco Da Gama, Goa-403 802, as an Agency for the inspection of Minerals and Ores Group-I, namely, Iron Ore and Bauxite, specified in the Schedule annexed to the Ministry of Commerce notification number S.O. 3975, dated 20th December, 1965, prior to export of aforesaid minerals and ores at Goa, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) M/s. Quality Services and Solutions (Goa) 2nd Floor, Rukmini Tower, near Tilak Maidan, F. L. Gomes Road, Vasco Da Gama, Goa-403 802, shall give adequate facilities to the officers nominated by the Export Inspection Council in this behalf to examine the method of inspection followed by them in granting the “Certificate of Inspection” under Rule 4 of the Export of Minerals and Ores-Group I (Inspection) Rules;
- (ii) M/s. Quality Services and Solutions (Goa) 2nd Floor, Rukmini Tower, near Tilak Maidan, F. L. Gomes Road, Vasco Da Gama, Goa-403 802, in the performance of their function under this notification shall be bound by such directives as the Director (Inspection and Quality Control) may give in writing from time to time.

[F. No. 4/2/2011-Export Inspection]
D. S. DHESI, Jt. Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

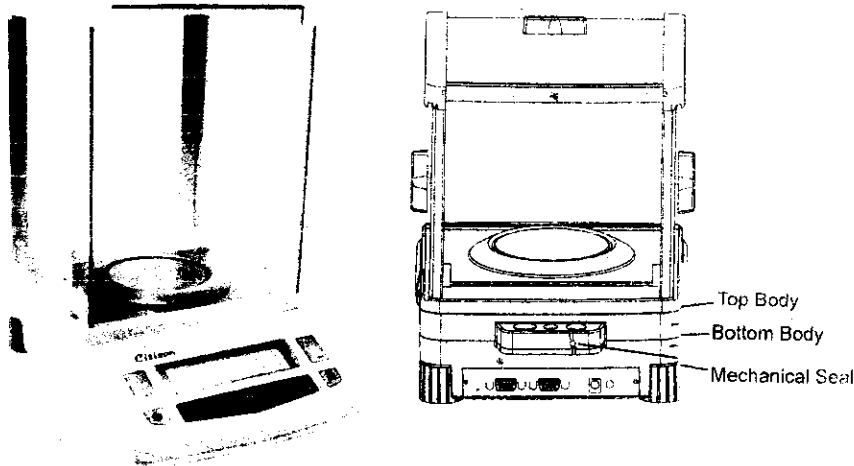
(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2011

का. आ. 2953.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सीटिजन स्कैल (1) प्रा.लि., 3, पुष्पांजलि, गऊशाला लेन, मलाड ईस्ट, मुंबई-400097, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-1) वाले "सीटी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सीटिजन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/60 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक इलैक्ट्रो मैग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्पेनसेशन प्रिंसिपल पर आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 220 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

इंडीकेटर के दोनों तरफ दिए गए सीलिंग होल्स में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(78)/2007]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

New Delhi, the 12th July, 2011

S.O. 2953.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with digital indication of Special Accuracy (Accuracy class-I) of series "CT" and with brand name "CITIZEN" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Citizen Scale (I) Pvt. Ltd. 3, Pushpanjali, Gaushala Lane, Malad East, Mumbai-400 097, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/60;

The said model is an electro magnetic force compensation based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity 220g and minimum capacity of 200mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 2mg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The liquid crystal diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

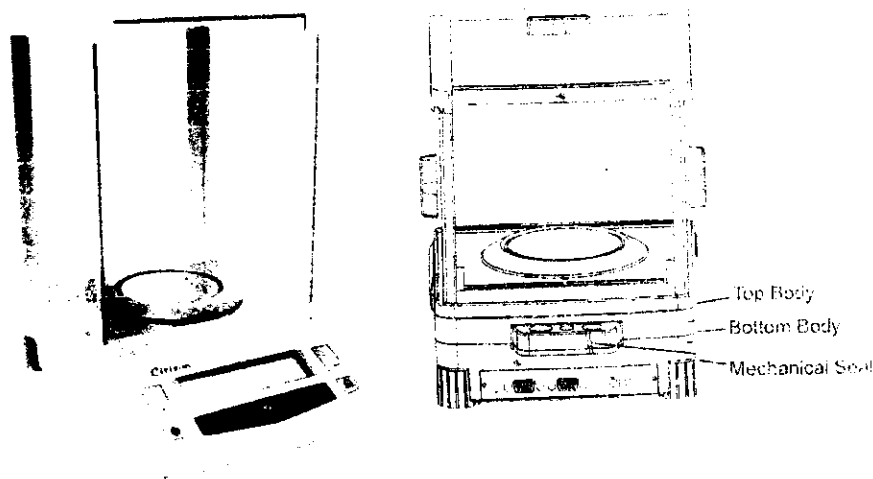


Figure-2: Sealing diagram

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the holes provided for sealing on both the side of the indicator. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) 50,000 or above for 'e' value of 1 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(78)/2007]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

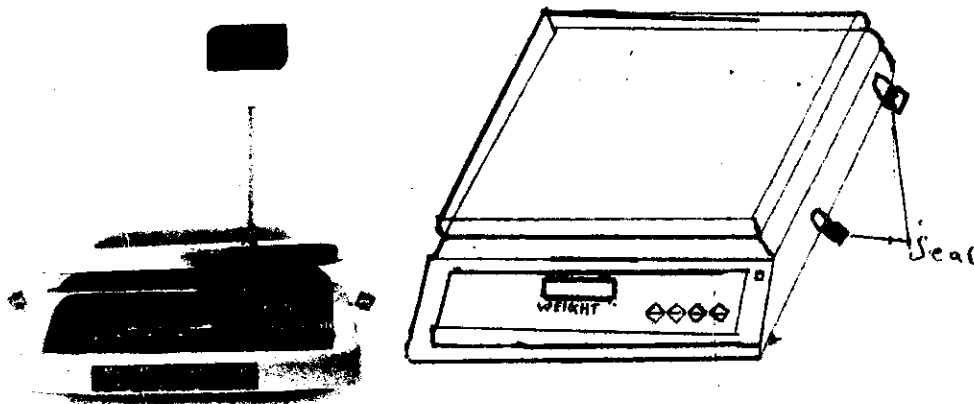
नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2011

का. आ. 2954.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एशियन स्केल कं., रिवर बैंक, नियर लोहानवाड़ी सावरकुण्डला, गुजरात-364515 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एस-टी-11" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एस. एस. डिजी. स्केल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/545 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल के इंडीकेटर को सीलिंग करने का प्रावधान

वेइंग मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। बॉटम प्लेट, टॉप कवर और स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के छेदों में से ट्विस्ट वायर निकाला गया है और स्टाम्पिंग के लिए लीड सील लगायी गयी है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) 2 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(315)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 12th July, 2011

S.O. 2954.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "AS-T-11" and with brand name "S.S Digi. Scale" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Asian Scale Co. River Bank, Near Lohanavadi Savarkindia Gujarat-364515 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/545;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

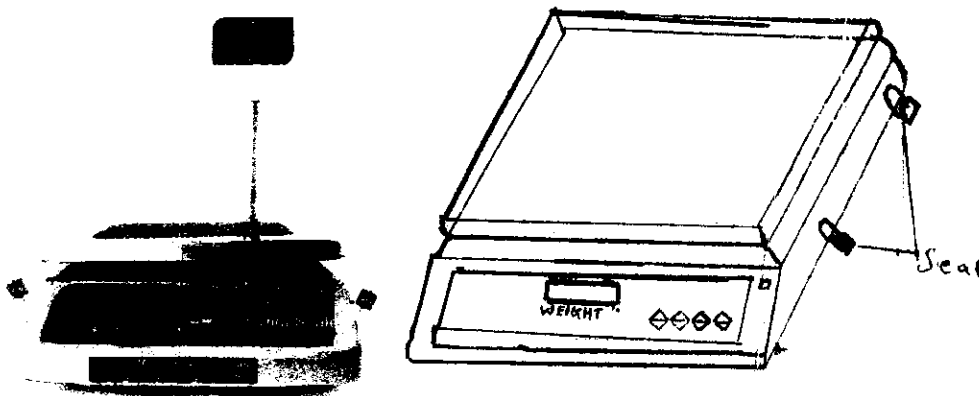


Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. Twisted sealing wire passes through the holes of bottom plate, topcover and stamping plate with lead seal for stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 2g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(315)/2009]
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

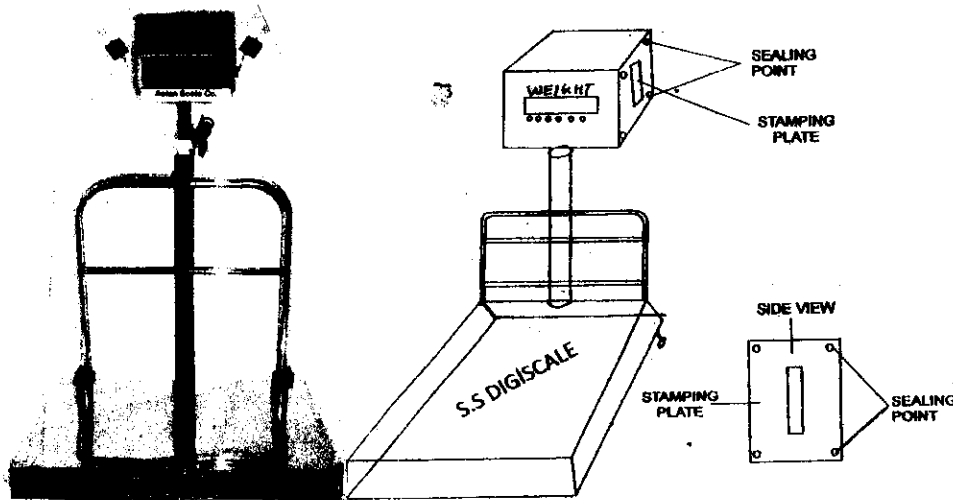
नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2011

का. आ. 2955.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एशियन स्केल कं., रिवर बैंक, नियर लोहानवाड़ी सावरकुण्डला, गुजरात-364515 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ए एस-पी-III" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एस. एस. डिजी. स्केल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/546 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल के इंडीकेटर को सीलिंग करने का प्रावधान

वेइंग मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। बॉटम प्लेट, टॉप कवर और स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के छेदों में से दिवस्ड वायर निकाला गया है और स्टाम्पिंग के लिए लीड सील लगायी गयी है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिज़ाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5,000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(315)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 12th July, 2011

S.O. 2955.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "AS-P-III" and with brand name "S.S Digi. Scale" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Asian Scale Co. River Bank, Near Lohanavadi Savarkundla, Gujarat-364515 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/546;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

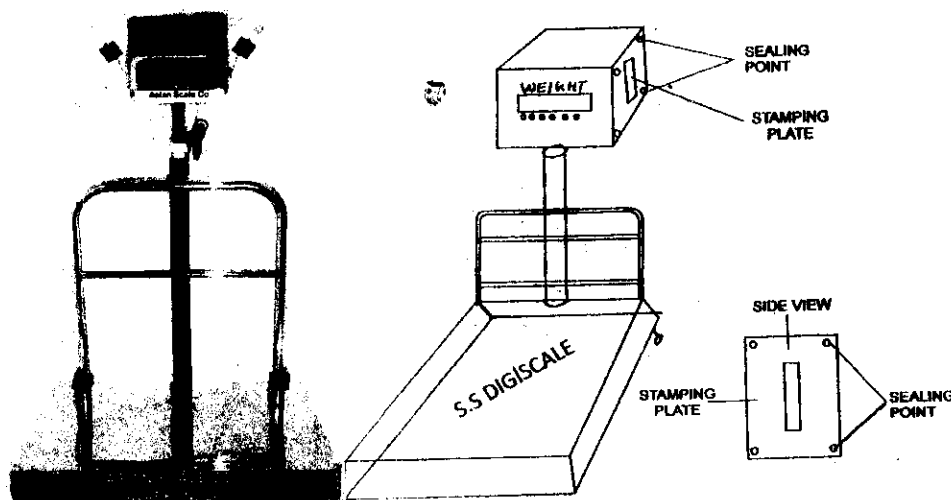


Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. Twisted sealing wire passes through the holes of bottom plate, sidecover and stamping plate with lead seal for stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg up to 5,000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(315)/2009]

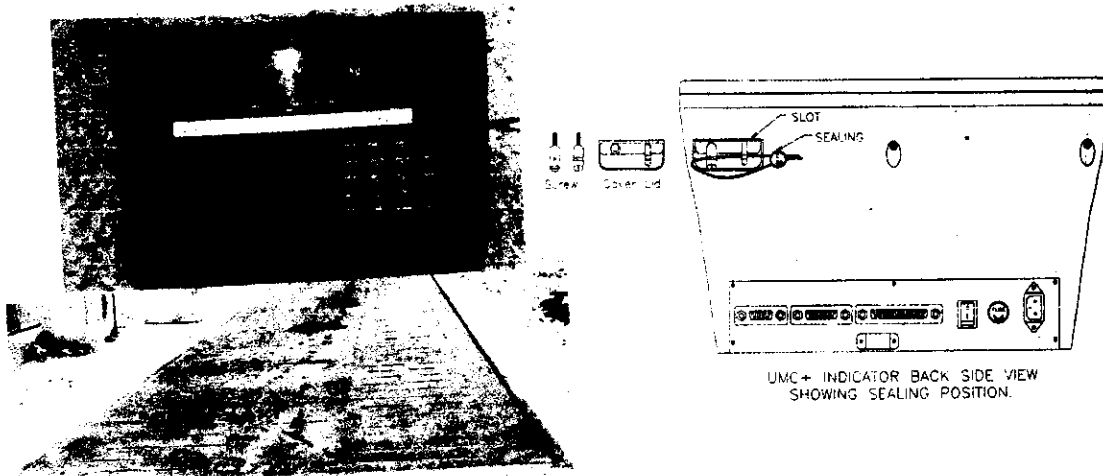
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2011

का. आ. 2956.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स अशबी सिस्टम्स प्रा. लि., सी-64, ओखला इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, फेस-1, नई दिल्ली-110020 (इंडिया) द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "888" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एसएसबीईई" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/479 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 250 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। फ्लोरेंस ग्रीन कलर तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 : सीलिंग प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

इंडीकेटर के ऊपरी कार्नर के पिछले हिस्से पर बाइंडिंग तार के साथ सीलिंग की गई है। एक छिद्र (खांचा) बनाया गया है जो एक कवर ढक्कन के पास है। यह ढक्कन एक पेच द्वारा इंडीकेटर बाड़ी से जुड़ा है और इस नट में एक होल का प्रावधान है जिसके माध्यम से सीलिंग वायर निकाला गया है। कपटपूर्ण प्रचालन के लिए तोलन मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की गई है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(271)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 12th July, 2011

S.O. 2956.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "888" and with brand name "ASHBEE" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Ashbee Systems Pvt Ltd. C-64, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-I, New Delhi-110020 (India) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/479;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 60 tonne and minimum capacity of 250 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Fluorescent Green Color Display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 : Model (Weighbridge)

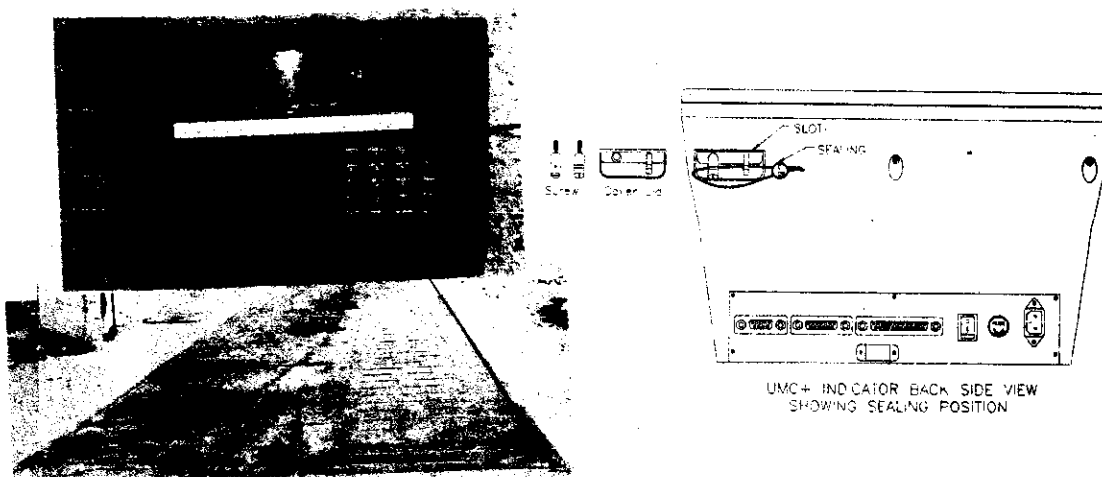


Figure-2 : Sealing provision of the indicator of the model

The sealing is done with binding wires on the back side, upper left corner of this indicator. A slot is provided which is closed by a cover lid. This lid is connected to the indicator body by a screw and in this screw there is provision of hole to pass sealing wire through it. Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 200 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 5g or above and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(271)/2009]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

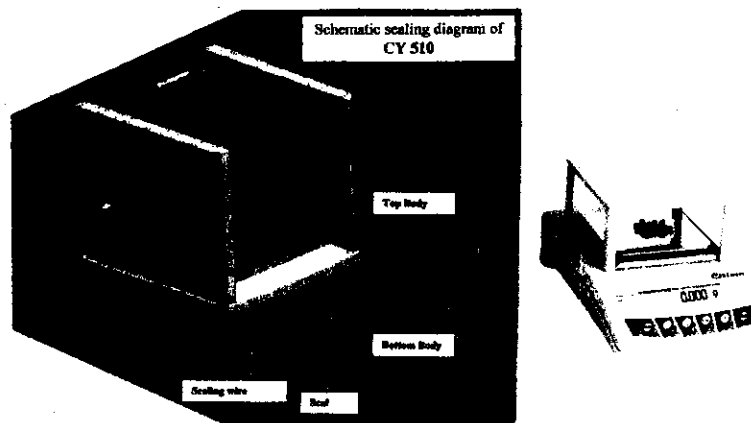
नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2011

का. आ. 2957.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सीटिजन स्केल (1) प्रा. लि., प्रथम तल, विद्या मार्किट, एच आर टी सी के साथ पैट्रोल पम्प, सेक्टर-2, तहसील-कसौली, परवानू-173220, हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "सीवाई-510" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सीटिजन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/335 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक इलैक्ट्रोमैग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्पेन्सेशन प्रिंसिपल पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 510 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल की बॉडी के छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिज़ाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 100000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. और उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(158)/2007]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 12th July, 2011

S.O. 2957.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "CY-510" and with brand name "Citizen" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Citizen Scale (I) Pvt Ltd., 1st Floor, Vidya Market, Adjoining H.R.T.C. Petrol Pump, Sector-2, Tehsil-Kasauli, Parwanoo-173220, H.P which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/335;

The said model is an electro magnetic force compensation based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 510g and minimum capacity of 200mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The LCD display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

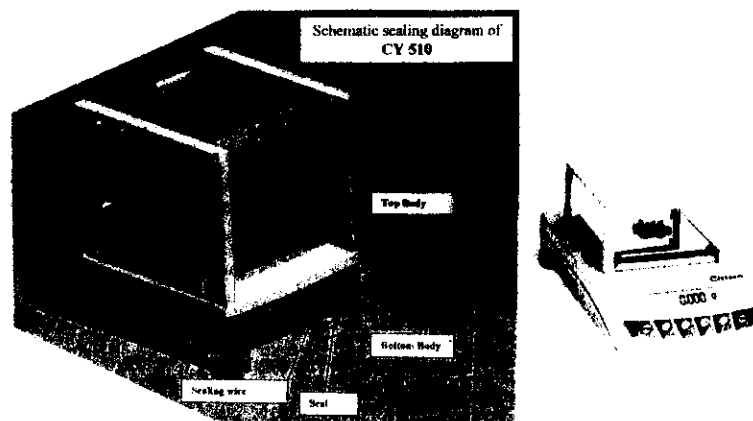


Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 100000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(158)/2007]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

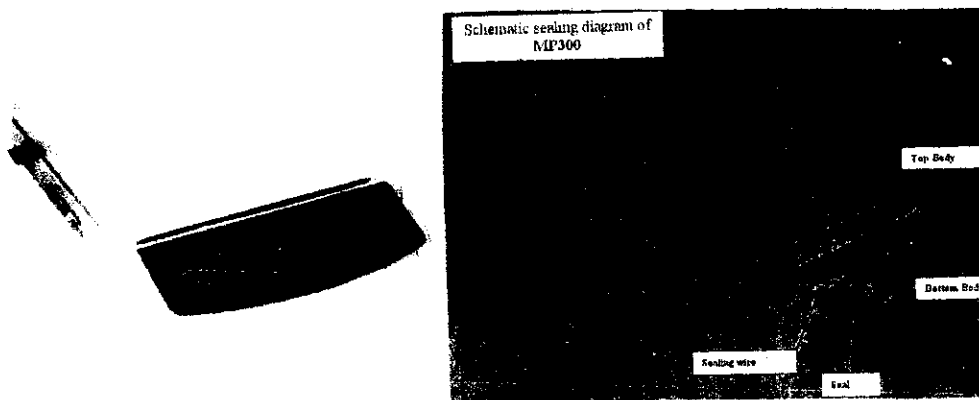
नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2011

क्र. आ. 2958.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सीटिजन स्केल (1) प्रा. लि., प्रथम तल, विद्या मार्केट, एच आर टी सी के साथ पेट्रोल पम्प, सेक्टर-2, तहसील-कसौली, परवानू-173220, हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "एम पी-300" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सीटिजन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/336 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गोख प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल की बाड़ी के छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिज़ाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 1,00,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 1,00,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(158)/2007]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 12th July, 2011

S.O. 2958.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "MP-300" and with brand name "Citizen" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Citizen Scale (I) Pvt Ltd, 1st Floor, Vidya Market, Adjoining H.R.T.C. Petrol Pump, Sector-2, Tehsil-Kasauli, Parwanoo-173220, H.P which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/336;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 300g and minimum capacity of 200mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The LCD display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

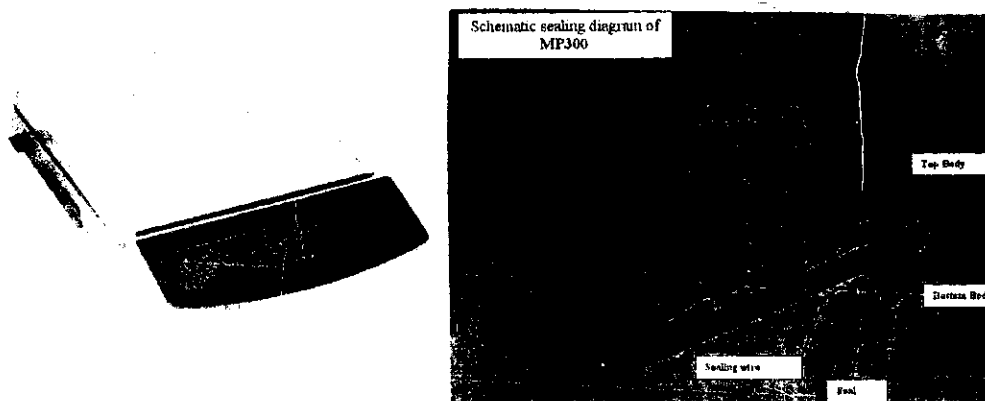


Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(158)/2007]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

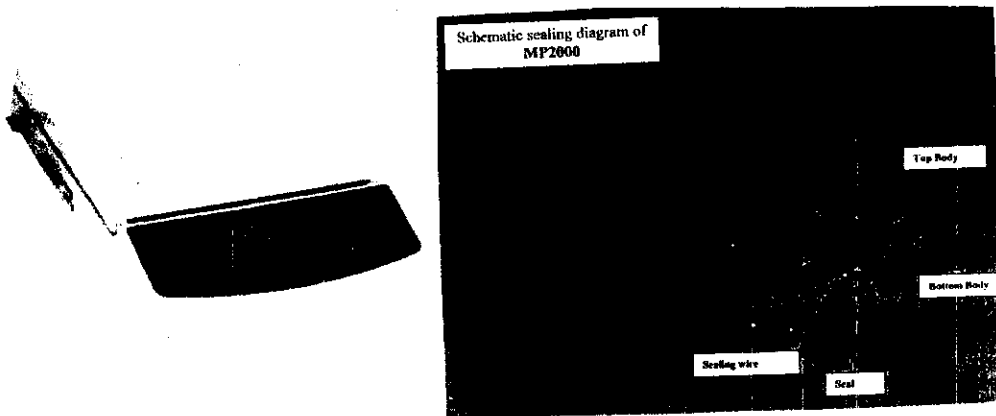
नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2011

का. आ. 2959.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सीटिजन स्केल (1) प्रा. लि., प्रथम तल, विद्या मार्केट, एच आर टी सी के साथ पेट्रोल पम्प, सेक्टर-2, तहसील-कसौली, परवानू-173220, हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एम पी-2000" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सीटिजन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/337 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबलटॉप टाइप) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2000 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एलसीडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल की बाड़ी के छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिज़ाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5,000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(158)/2007]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 12th July, 2011

S.O. 2959.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "MP-2000" and with brand name "CITIZEN" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Citizen Scale (I) Pvt. Ltd., 1st Floor, Vidya Market, Adjoining H.R.T.C. Petrol Pump, Sector-2, Tehsil-Kasauli, Parwanoo-173220, H.P. which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/337;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 2000 g. and minimum capacity of 20 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The LCD display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

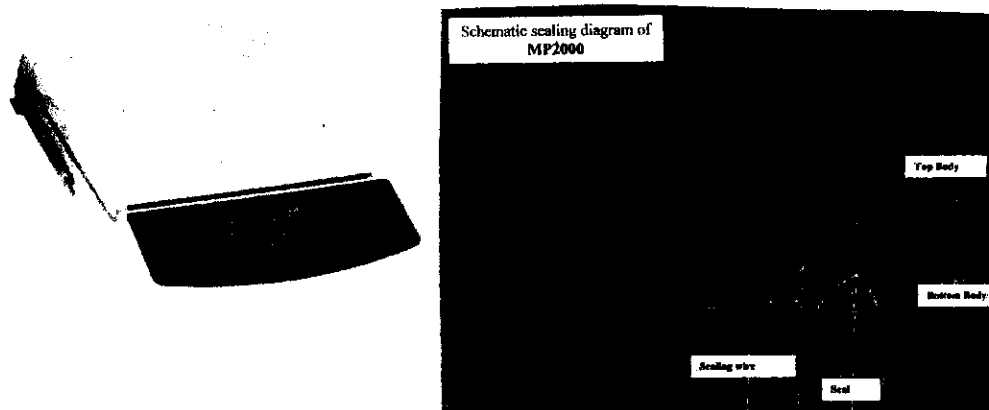


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity of 50 kg. to 5,000 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2 g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(158)/2007]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

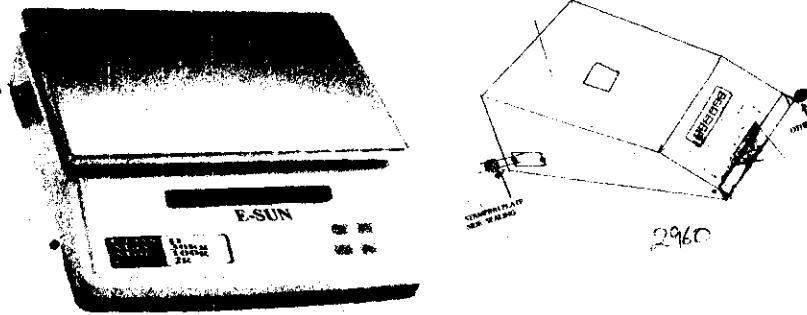
नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2011

का. आ. 2960.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ई-सन वे सिस्टम ए-109, ग्रुप वजीरपुर इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया दिल्ली-110052 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "ईएसटी 13" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ई-सन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/476 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। स्केल की बॉडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर स्ट्याम्पिंग प्लेट को जोड़ा गया है और स्ट्याम्पिंग के लिए लीड सील लगाई जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिज़ाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(270)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 15th July, 2011

S.O. 2960.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series “EST 13” and with brand name “E-SUN” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s E-Sun Weigh Systems, A-109, Group, Wazirpur Industrial Area, Delhi-110052 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/476 ;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

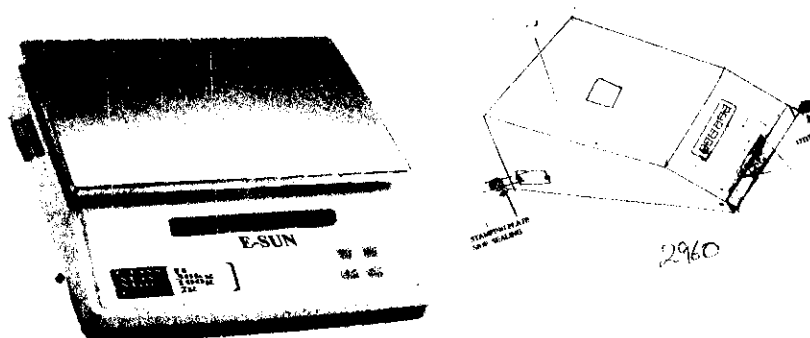


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. Stamping plate is connected through sealing wire passing from the body of scale with the lead seal, to get the stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(270)/2009]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

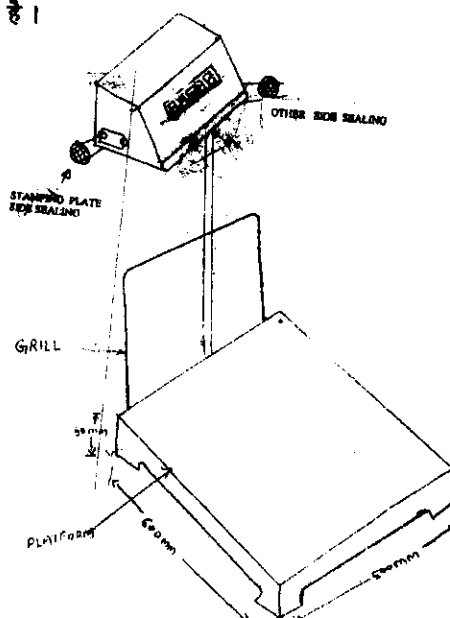
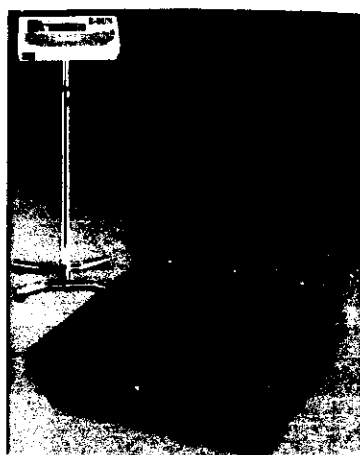
नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 2011

का. आ. 2961.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ई-सन वे सिस्टम, ए-109, ग्रुप वजीरपुर इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, दिल्ली-110052 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ईएसपी 7" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ई-सन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/477 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1,000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। स्केल की बॉडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को जोड़ा गया है और स्टाम्पिंग के लिए लीड सील लगाई जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 5,000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(270)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 15th July, 2011

S.O. 2961.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "ESP 7" and with brand name "E-SUN" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s E-Sun Weigh Systems, A-109, Group Wazirpur Industrial Area, Delhi-110052 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/477;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1,000 kg and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

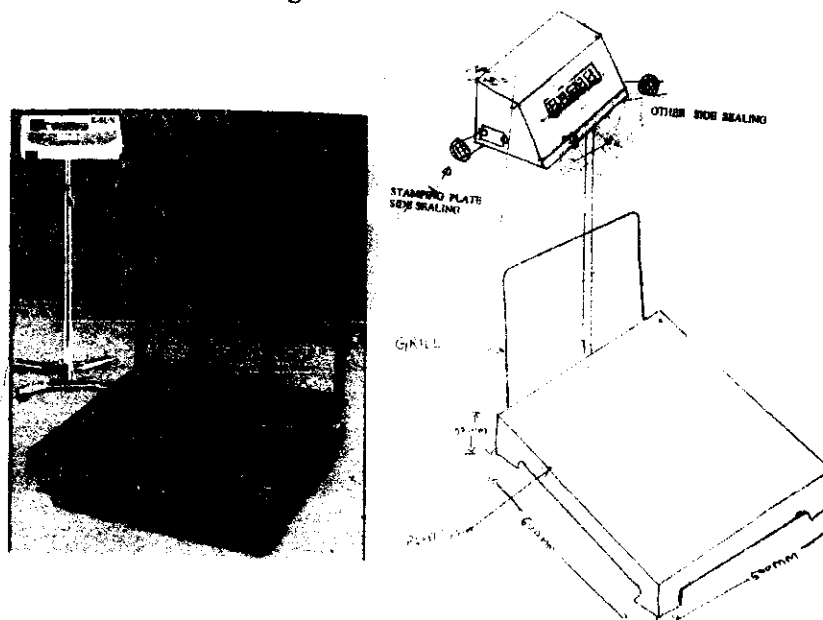


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. Stamping plate is connected through sealing wire passing from the body of scale with the lead seal, to get the stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and upto 5,000 kg. with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(270)/2009]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

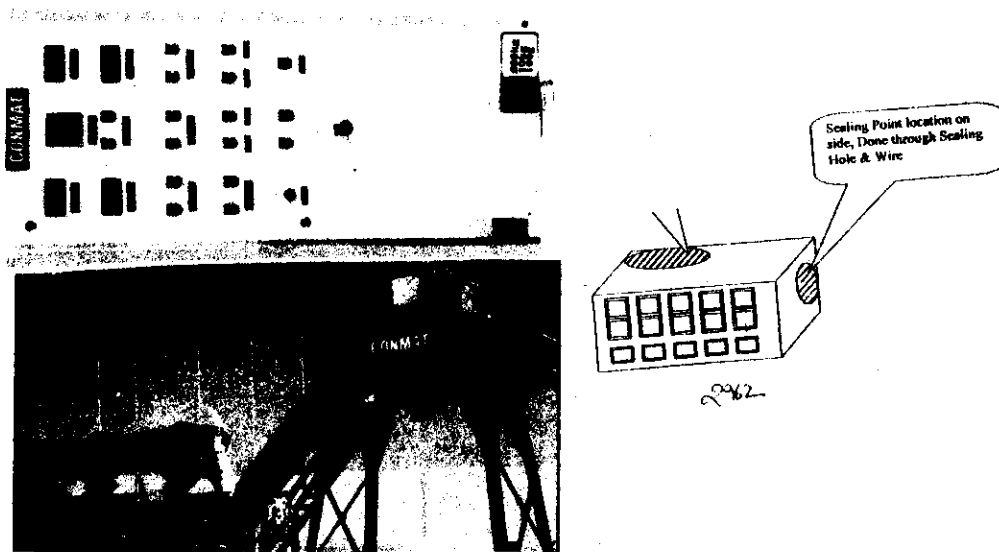
नई दिल्ली, 28 जुलाई, 2011

का. आ. 2962.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स कॉन्मेट सिस्टम प्रा. लि., 845, जी.आई.डी.सी., मकरपुरा, बड़ोदरा-390010 (गुजरात) द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग 0.2 वाले "सीबीपी" शृंखला के डिस्कंटिन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टोटलाइजिंग हुपर व्हीयर) अंकक सूचन सहित, के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "कॉन्मेट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/521 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित डिस्कंटिन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टोटलाइजिंग हुपर व्हीयर) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. है और मापमान अंतराल (डी) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोल परिणाम प्रदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए वेइंग इंडीकेटर को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। सीलिंग डिस्पले के बाटम में डिस्पले के साइड कवर में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की गई है ताकि सीलिंग के बाद सील हटाए बिना डिजिटर को खोला न जा सके। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपाय का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(285)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th July, 2011

S.O. 2962.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of automatic weighing instrument Discontinuous Totalizing Automatic weighing instrument (Totalizing Hopper Weigher) with digital indication of Accuracy class-0.2 of series "CBP" and with brand name "CONMAT" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Conmat Systems Pvt. Ltd. 845, G.I.D.C., Makarpura, Vadodara-390010 (Gujarat) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/521;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Automatic weighing instrument Discontinuous Totalizing Automatic weighing instrument (Totalizing Hopper Weigher) with a maximum capacity of 500 kg and minimum capacity of 10 kg. The scale interval (d) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

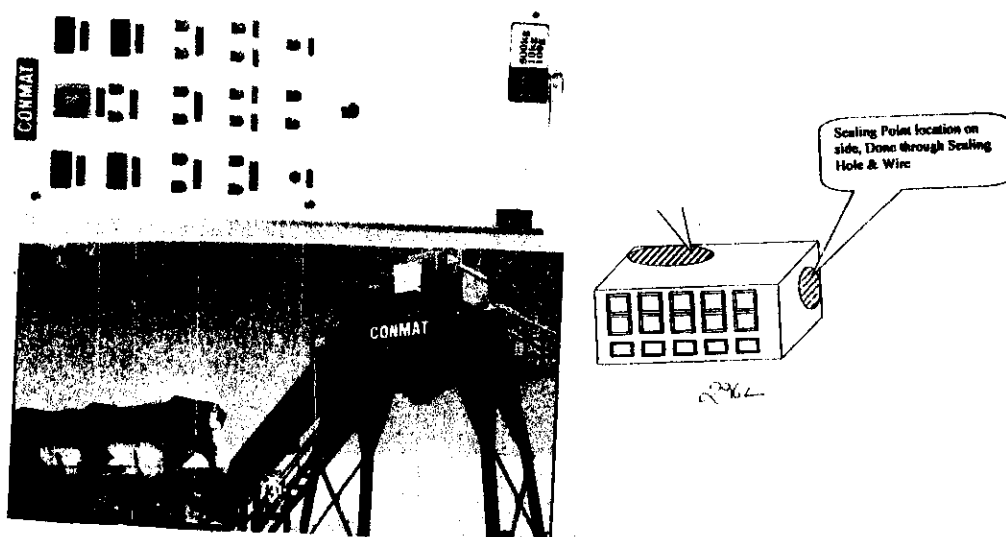


Figure-2: Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weight indicator for fraudulent practice. Sealing is done on the bottom of the display by passing the wire on the side cover of the display, so that after sealing digitizer cannot be opened without removing seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacities in the range of 50 kg to 5,000 kg. 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(285)/2009]

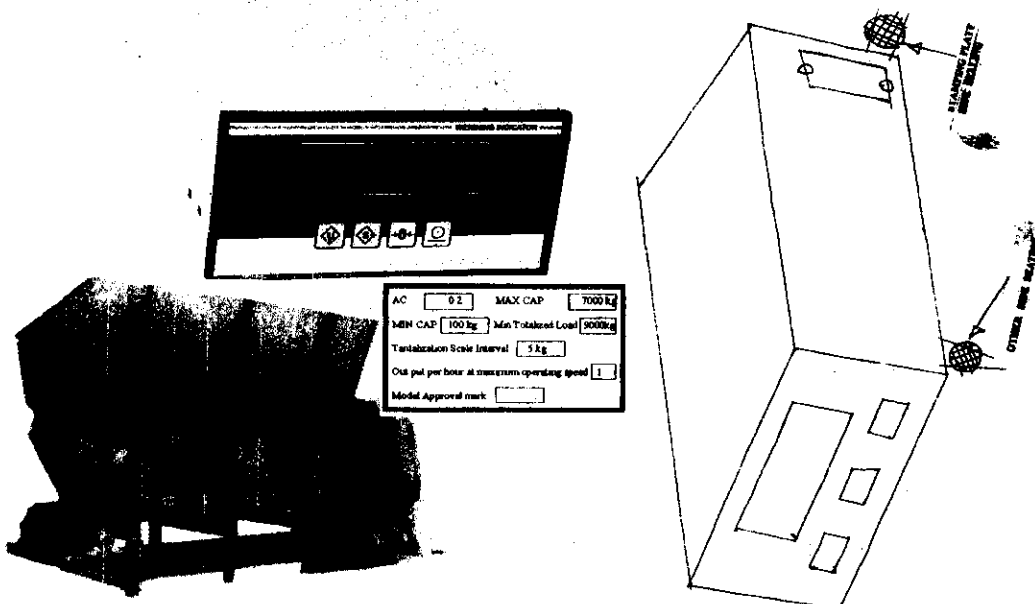
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2963.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स डोडिया वेइंग टेक्नोलोजी, जी आई डी सी, प्लॉट नं. 54ए हिम्मतनगर, डिस्ट्रिक्ट एस.के. गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग 0.2 वाले "एसएल 12" शृंखला के डिस्कॉटिन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टोटलाइजिंग हुपर व्हीयर) अंकक सूचन सहित, के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एरो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/485 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित डिस्कॉटिन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टोटलाइजिंग हुपर व्हीयर) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 7,000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (डी) 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) तोल परिणाम प्रदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए वेइंग इंडीकेटर को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। स्टाम्पिंग के लिए स्पेशल स्क्रू के छेद और स्केल की बॉडी में से लीड सील के साथ सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 कि.ग्रा. से 10,000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(263)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th August, 2011

S.O. 2963.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of automatic weighing instrument Discontinuous Totalizing Automatic weight instrument (Totalizing Hopper Weigher) with digital indication of Accuracy class-0.2 of series "ASL 12" and with brand name "ARROW" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Dodia Weighing Technology, G.I.D.C., Plot No. 54, Himatnagar Distt. S.K. Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/485;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Automatic weighing instrument Discontinuous Totalizing Automatic weighing instrument (Totalizing Hopper Weigher) with a maximum capacity of 7,000 kg and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The scale interval (d) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

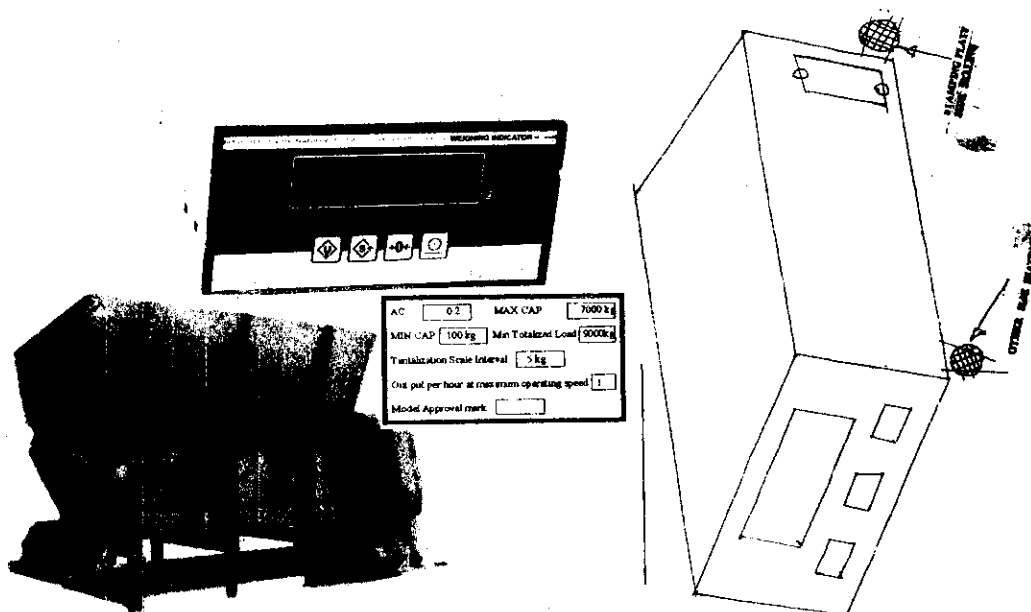


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing indicator for fraudulent practice. Stamping plate is connected through sealing wire passing from the body of scale and hole provided at the special screw with the lead seal, to get the stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacities in the range of 500 kg to 10,000 kg. for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(263)/2009]
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

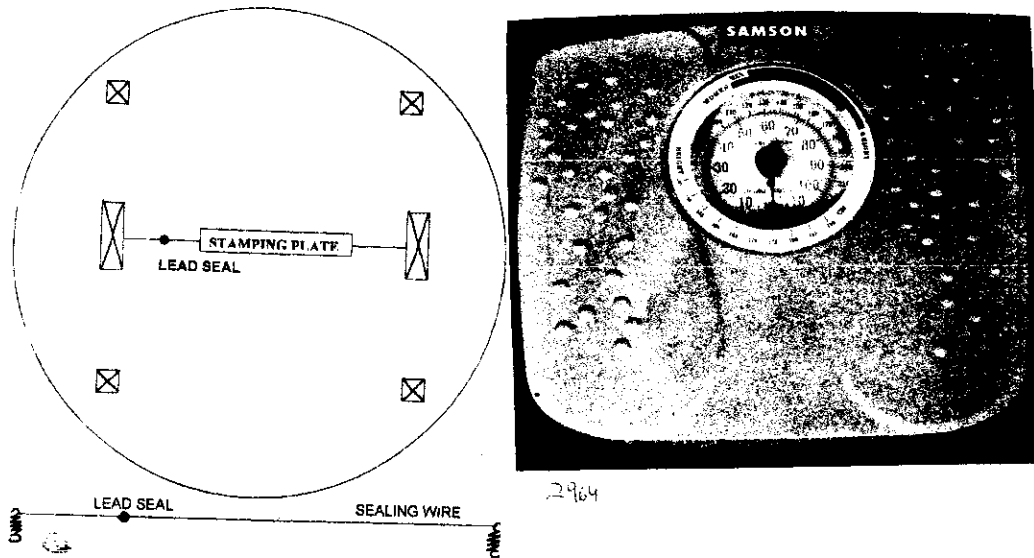
नई दिल्ली, 4 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2964.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मॉडर्न बिजनेस इक्विपमेंट एंड सर्विसिज प्रा. लि. प्लॉट नं. 92, ईपीआईपी, फेज 1, झारमाजरी, बदी (हिमाचल प्रदेश) द्वारा विनिर्मित साधारण यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "सेमसन वेइंग डिवाइस" शृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (मैकेनिकल व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सेमसन वेइंग डिवाइस" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/501 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल स्प्रिंग सिद्धांत पर आधारित मैकेनिकल अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (मैकेनिकल व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 120 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 कि. ग्रा. है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

अपर प्लास्टिक प्लेटफार्म और स्केल की बाटम मेटल केबिनेट को स्प्रिंग की सहायता से जोड़ा गया है। सीलिंग वायर को स्प्रिंग में से निकाला गया है जैसा कि डायग्राम में दिखाया गया है, इसके पश्चात् वायर के दोनों सिरों को लीड सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 1,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 150 कि.ग्रा. अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(287)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 4th August, 2011

S.O. 2964.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of 'non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical Person Weighing Machine) of Ordinary accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series of "SAMSON WEIGHING DEVICES" and with brand name "SAMSON WEIGHING DEVICES" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Modern Business Equipments & Services Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 92, EPIP, Phase I, Jharmajri, Baddi, (H.P.) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/501 ;

The said model is the principal of spring based non-Automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical Person Weighing Machine) with a maximum capacity of 120 kg and minimum capacity of 10 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1 kg.

Figure-1

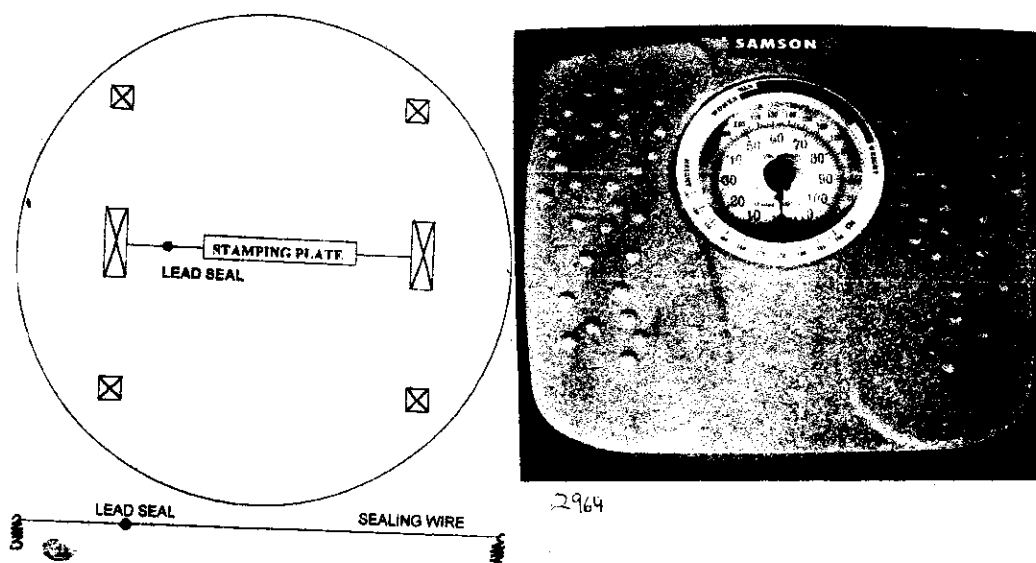


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

The upper plastic platform and bottom metal cabinet of the scale are joined with the help of a spring. The sealing wire is passed through the springs as shown in the diagram and thereafter both the ends of the wire are joined along lead seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 150 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(287)/2009]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

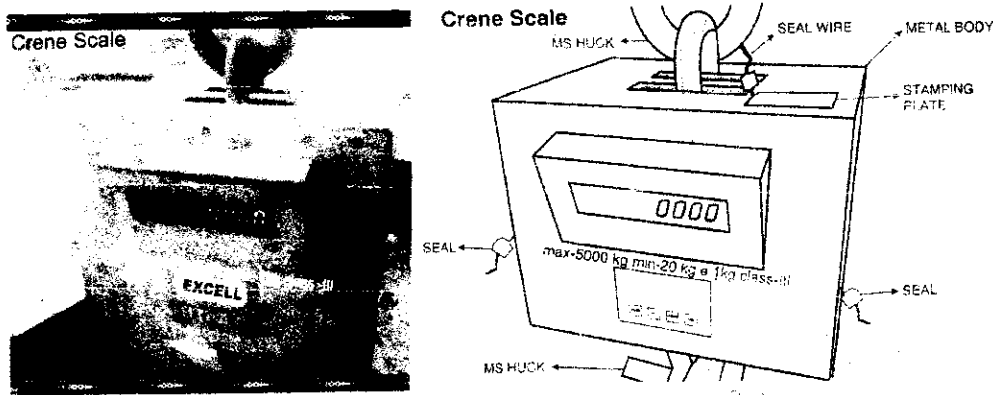
नई दिल्ली, 12 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2965.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एडिटसन टेक्नोलॉजिकल प्रोडक्ट्स, 102 साउथ एक्स प्लाजा II, 209 मस्जिद मोठ, नई दिल्ली-110049 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “एसीआर” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (क्रेन स्केल टाइप) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एक्सल” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/388 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है (क्रेन स्केल टाइप) हैं। जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5,000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

इंडीकेटर की बॉडी में दिए गए होल्स में से लीडिड वायर निकाल कर सोलिंग की गई है और लीड सील लगाई गई है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 40 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(223)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 12th August, 2011

S.O. 2965.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Crane Scale type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series-ACR and with brand name "EXCELL" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Aditsan Technological Products, 102, South-ex Plaza II, 209 Masjid Moth, New Delhi-110049 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/388;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-Automatic weighing instrument (Crane Scale type) with digital indication of maximum capacity of 5,000 kg and minimum capacity of 20 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

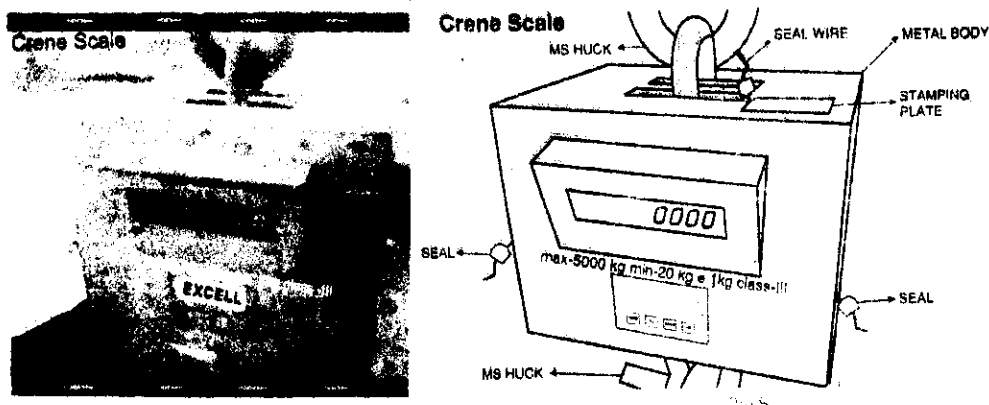


Figure-2: Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing shall be done by passing a lead wire through the holes of the body of indicator and lead seal is fixed. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and upto 40 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(223)/2009]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

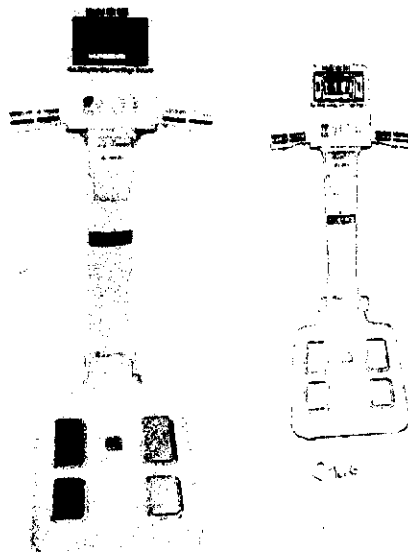
नई दिल्ली, 16 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2966.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा जारी मॉडल अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के साथ उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स जवॉन मेडीकल कम्पनी लि., 13, एलओटी 21, ब्लॉक गिरियांग इंडस्ट्रियल कॉम्प्लेक्स, क्युंसांग, बुकडो-721-830, कोरिया द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "आईओआई-353" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (पर्सनल वे स्केल-बॉडी कम्पोजिशन एनालाइजर) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "जवॉन मेडीकल्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे भारत में मैसर्स एबन कारपोरेशन लि. 15/बी, दूसरा तल, कमल कुंज, एस.वी. रोड, इरला गिज, अंधेरी वेस्ट, मुंबई-400 058 द्वारा विपणीत किया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/440 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 250 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की फ्रंट साइड में, फ्रेम में एक होल ड्रिल किया गया है और इन होल्स में से वायर निकाल कर स्ट्याम्पिंग और सील किया जाता है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिज़ाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 250 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(239)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th August, 2011

S.O. 2966.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Personal weighing scale–Body Composition analyzer) with digital indication of “ioi-353” series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name “JAWON MEDICALS” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Jawon Medical Company Limited, 13, LOT 21, Block Jinryang Industrial Complex, Kyungsang, Bukdo-721-830, KOREA and marketed in India by M/s. Avon Corporation Ltd., 15/B, 2nd Floor, Kamal Kunj, S. V. Road, Irla Bridge, Andheri West, Mumbai-400 058 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/440 ;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 250 kg and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal display (LCD) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

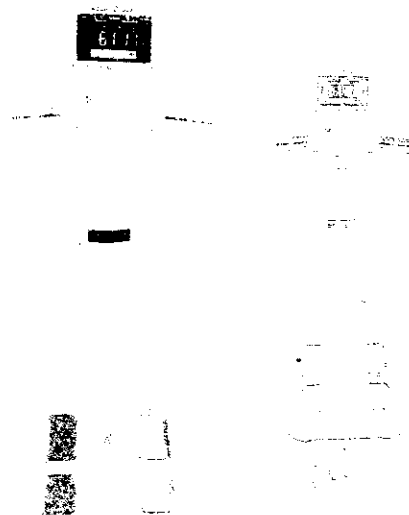


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

At the front side of the display, hole is drilled between frames and wire is passed through these holes in stamping plate and sealed.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 250 kg and with the number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(239)/2009]

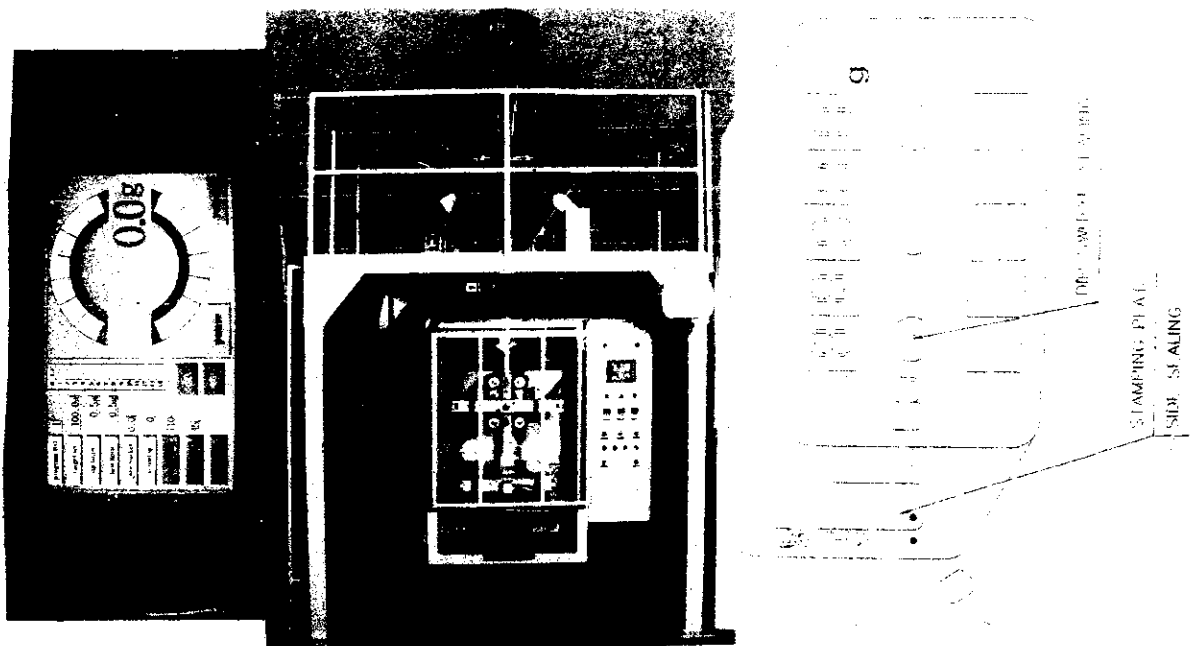
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2967.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इम्यैक फेब्रिकेशन (प्रा.) लि., प्लॉट नं. 44, फेस-III, इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, चेरलपल्ली, हैदराबाद-500051 द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग, X(1) वाले "आई एफ पी एल-डब्ल्यूएम" शृंखला के स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण (मल्टी हैड व्हीयर) डिजिटल टाइप के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "आईएफपीएल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/502 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण डिजिटल टाइप है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 ग्रा. सहित उत्पाद की मात्रा और प्रकार पर आधारित फिलरेट 60 फिल्स प्रति मिनट है। मशीन को फ्री फ्लोइंग, नॉन स्टिकी, नॉन डस्टी उत्पाद जैसे गेहूं, चाय आदि भरने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) तोलन परिणाम सूचित करता है।



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

वेइंग मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। स्केल की बॉडी में से लीड सील के साथ सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिज़ाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5,000 ग्रा. तक की क्षमता के हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(104)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th August, 2011

S.O. 2967.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument (Multi Head Weigher) of digital type belonging to Accuracy Class, X(1) of series "IFPL-WM" and of brand "IFPL" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Inpack Fabrications (Pvt.) Ltd., Plot No. 44, Phase III, Industrial Estate, Cherlapally, Hyderabad-500051 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/502;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument of digital type. It has the maximum capacity of 1000 g with its fillrate as 60 fills per minute depending upon the quantity and nature of the product. The machine is designed for filling the free flowing, non sticky, non-dusty products like wheat, tea etc. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply. The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) indicates the weighing results.

Figure-1

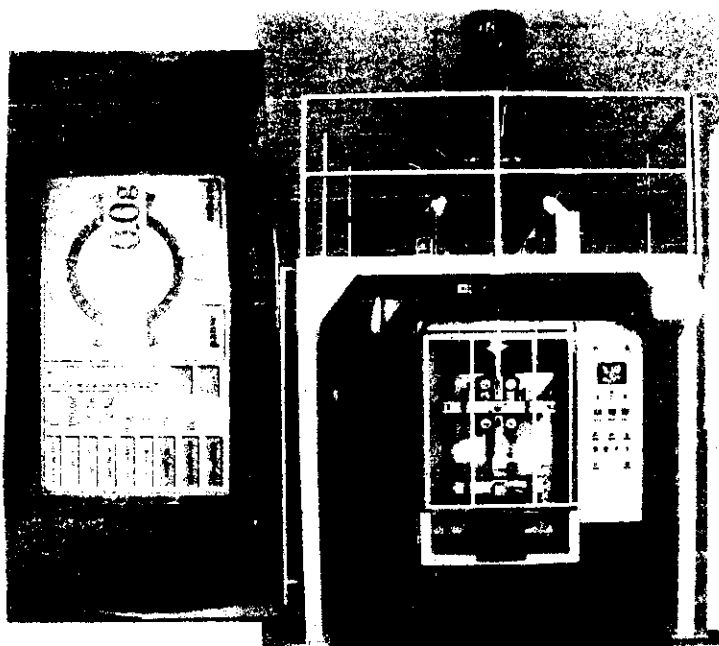


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing indicator for fraudulent practice. Stamping plate is connected through sealing wire passing from the body of scale with the lead seal, to get the stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 5000 g manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(104)/2009]

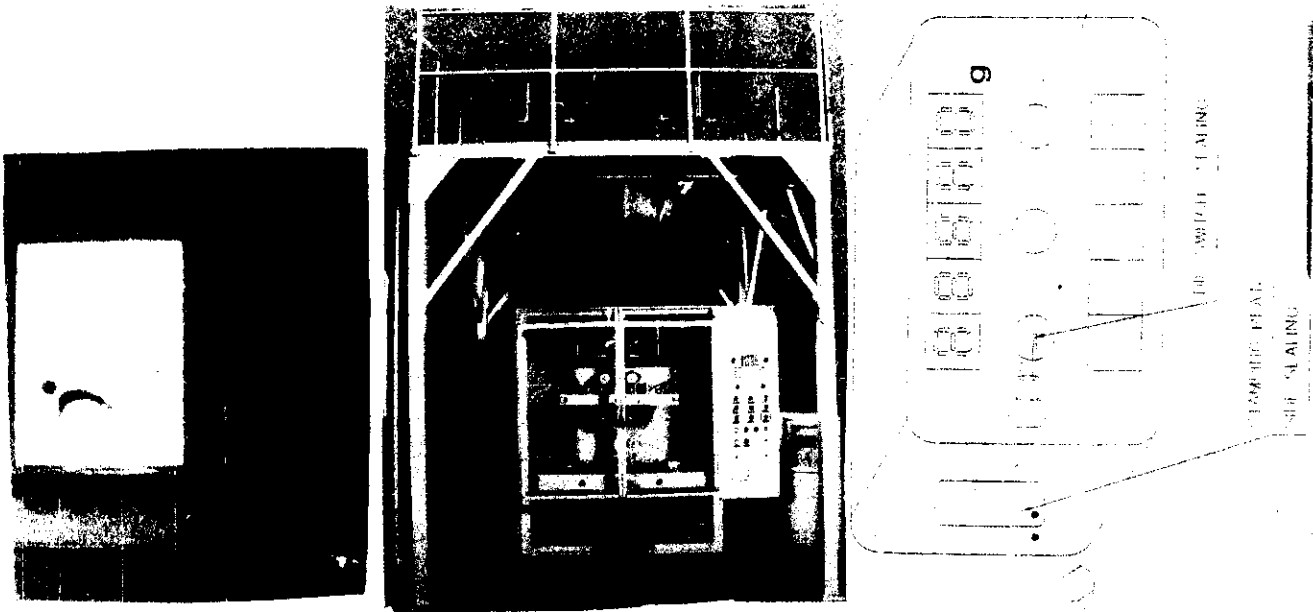
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2968.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इम्पैक फेब्रिकेशन (प्रा.) लि. प्लाट नं. 44, फेस-III, इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, चेरलपल्ली, हैदराबाद-500051 द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग, X(1) वाले "आई एफ पी एल-डब्ल्यूएल" शृंखला के स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण (लाइनर वे फिलर) डिजिटल टाइप के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "आईएफपीएल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/503 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है; -

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण डिजिटल टाइप है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5,000 ग्रा. सहित उत्पाद की मात्रा और प्रकार पर आधारित फिलरेट 60 फिल्स प्रति मिनट है। मशीन को फ्री फ्लोइंग, नॉन स्टिकी, नॉन डस्टी उत्पाद जैसे गेहूँ, चाय आदि भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) तोलन परिणाम सूचित करता है।



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

वेइंग मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। स्केल की बॉडी में से लीड सील के साथ सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 15,000 ग्रा. तक की क्षमता के हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(104)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th August, 2011

S.O. 2968.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument (Linear Weigh Filler) of digital type belonging to Accuracy Class, X(1) of series "IFPL-WL" and of brand "IFPL" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Inpack Fabrications (Pvt.) Ltd., Plot No. 44, Phase III, Industrial Estate, Cherlapally, Hyderabad-500051 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/503;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument of digital type. It has the maximum capacity of 5,000 g with its fill rate as 60 fills per minute depending upon the quantity and nature of the product. The machine is designed for filling the free flowing, non sticky, non-dusty products like wheat, tea etc. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply. The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) indicates the weighing results.

Figure-1

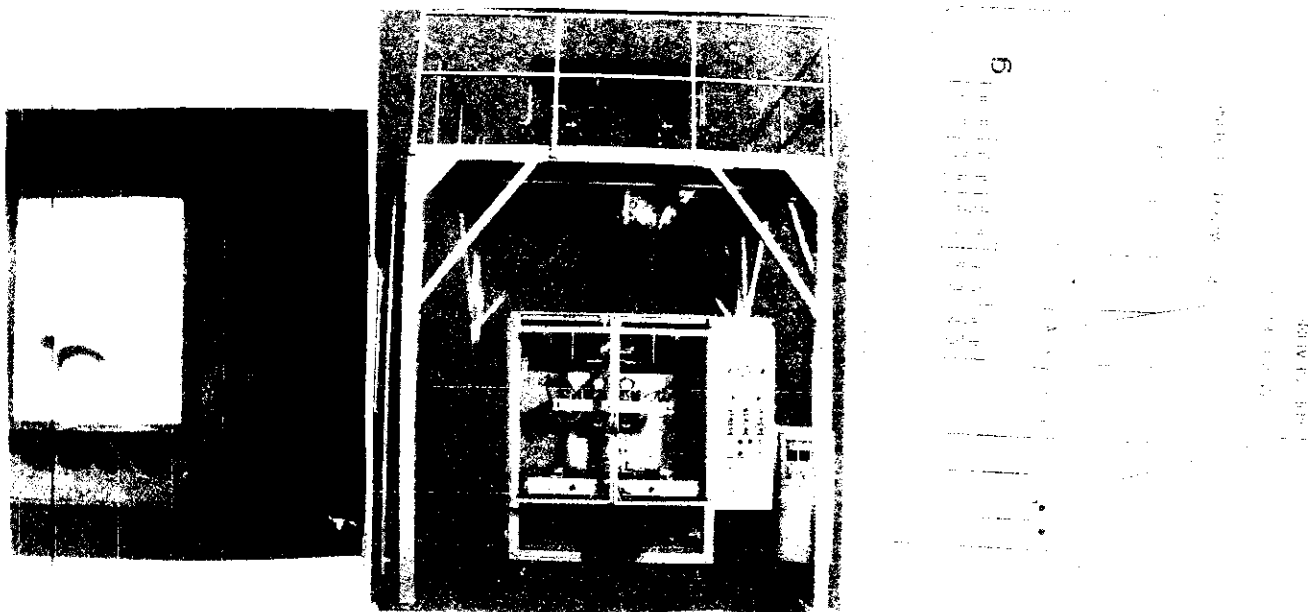


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing indicator for fraudulent practice. Stamping plate is connected through sealing wire passing from the body of scale with the lead seal, to get the stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 15,000 g manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(104)/2009]
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2969.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम (4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ई-राइट इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, प्लॉट नं. 37, डोर नं. 72, छठा क्रॉस स्ट्रीट, एसबीओ कोलोनी, डोकक नगर, कोछाई, मदुरै-625016 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "आरसीओ" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन-सिक्का प्रचालित) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ई-राइट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/211 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन-सिक्का प्रचालित) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



OTHER SIDE
SIGNATURE

आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिज़ाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 300 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(76)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th August, 2011

S.O. 2969.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) read with sub-rule (6) of rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Person Weighing Scale-Coin Operated) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "RCO" and with brand name "E-RIGHT" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s E-Right Electronics, Plot No. 37, Door No. 72, 6th Cross Street, S. B. O. Colony, Doak Nagar, Kochadai, Madurai-625016 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/211;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Person Weighing Scale-Coin Operated) with a maximum capacity of 200 kg and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

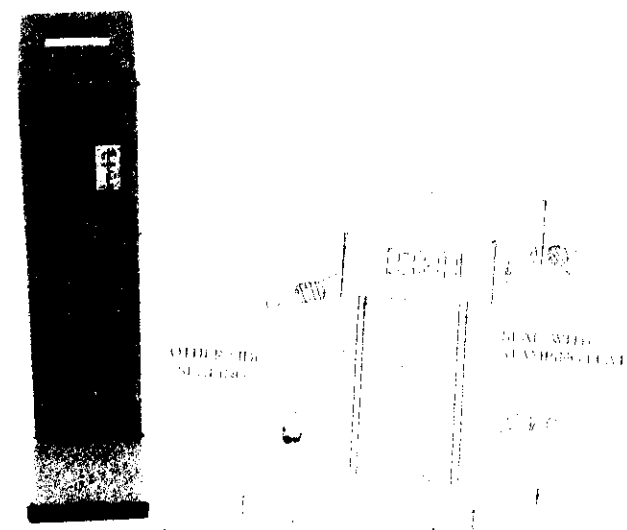


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (9) of rule 8 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 300 kg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2 g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(76)/2011]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2970.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक मान विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक मान विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक मान विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम (4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ई-राइट इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, प्लॉट नं. 37, डोर नं. 72, छठा क्रॉस स्ट्रीट, एसबीओ कोलोनी, डोकक नगर, कोछादै, मद्रुरै-625016 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “आरएचएस” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (हैंगिंग स्केल) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “ई-राइट” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/212 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (हैंगिंग स्केल) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बॉडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(76)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th August, 2011

S.O. 2970.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) read with sub-rule (6) of rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging Scale) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "RHS" and with brand name "E-RIGHT" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s E-Right Electronics, Plot No. 37, Door No. 72, 6th Cross Street, S. B. O. Colony, Doak Nagar, Kochadai, Madurai-625016 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/212;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging Scale) with a maximum capacity of 300 kg and minimum capacity of 1 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1



Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by hole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (9) of rule 8 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and upto 5000 kg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(76)/2011]

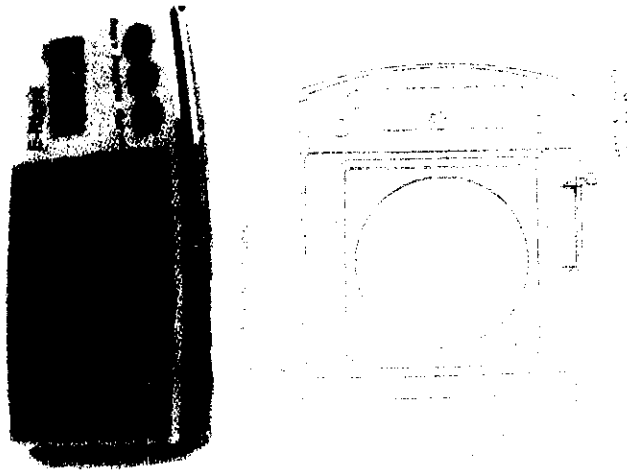
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2971.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक मान विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक मान विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक मान विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम (4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ई-राइट इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, प्लॉट नं. 37, डोर नं. 72, छठा क्रॉस स्ट्रीट, एसबीओ कोलोनी, डोअक नगर, कोछादै, मदुरै-625016 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “आरपीएस” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पॉकेट स्केल) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “ई-राइट” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/213 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पॉकेट स्केल) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। एलईडी/एलसीडी प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल का सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 1,00,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5,000 से 1,00,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 1 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(76)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th August, 2011

S.O. 2971.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) read with sub-rule (6) of Rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of Rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Pocket Scale) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) of series "RPS" and with brand name "E-RIGHT" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s E-Right Electornics, Plot No. 37, Door No. 72, 6th Cross Street, S. B. O. Colony, Doak Nagar, Kochadai, Madurai-625016 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/213;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Pocket Scale) with a maximum capacity of 200 g and minimum capacity of 200 mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10 mg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. LED/LCD display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

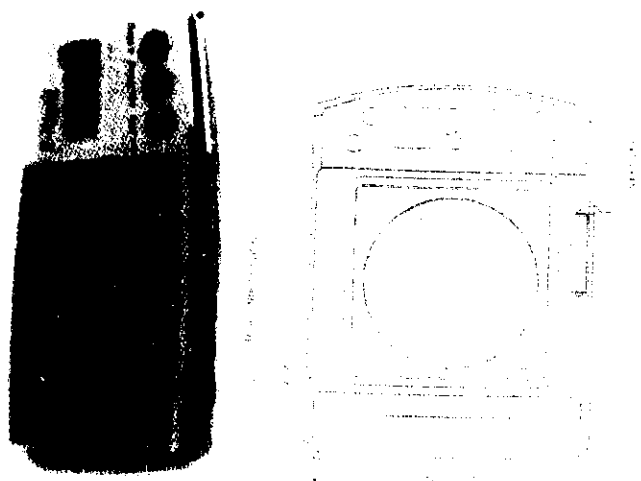


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by hole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (9) of Rule 8 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 1 kg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(76)/2011]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

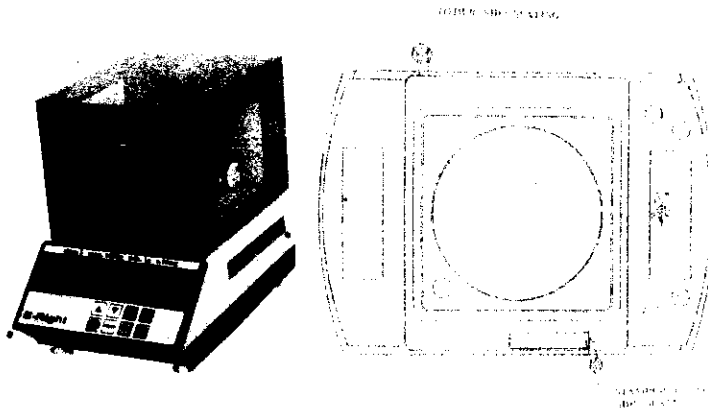
नई दिल्ली, 16 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2972.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम 2011 के नियम, 8 के उप-नियम (6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम (4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ई-राइट इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, प्लॉट नं. 37, डोर नं. 72, छठा क्रॉस स्ट्रीट, एसबीओ कॉलोनी, डोकक नगर, कोछादै, मंदुरै-625016 द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-I) वाले “आरजेएम” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “ई-राइट” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/214 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक इलेक्ट्रो मैग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्पेन्सेशन प्रिन्सिपल पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्त है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 50,000 या अधिक तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(76)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th August, 2011

S.O. 2972.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) read with sub-rule (6) of rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with digital indication of Special Accuracy (Accuracy Class-I) of series “RJM” and with brand name “E-RIGHT” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s E-Right Electronics, Plot No. 37, Door No. 72, 6th Cross Street, S. B. O. Colony, Doak Nagar, Kochadai, Madurai-625016 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/214;

The said model is a Electro Magnetic Force Compensation Principle based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 g and minimum capacity of 1g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

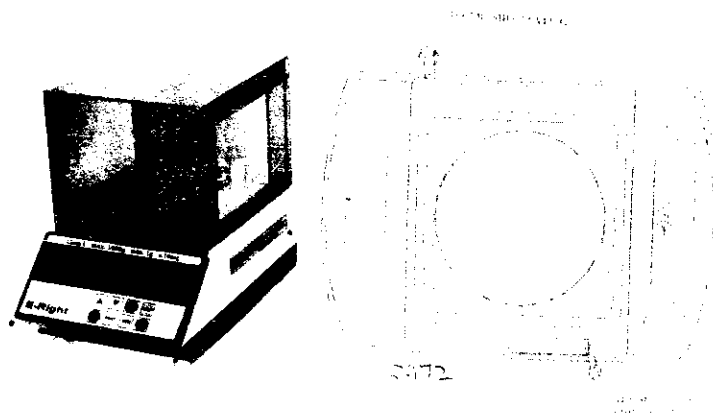


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (9) of rule 8 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 50,000 or more and with ‘e’ value of 1 mg or more and with ‘e’ value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

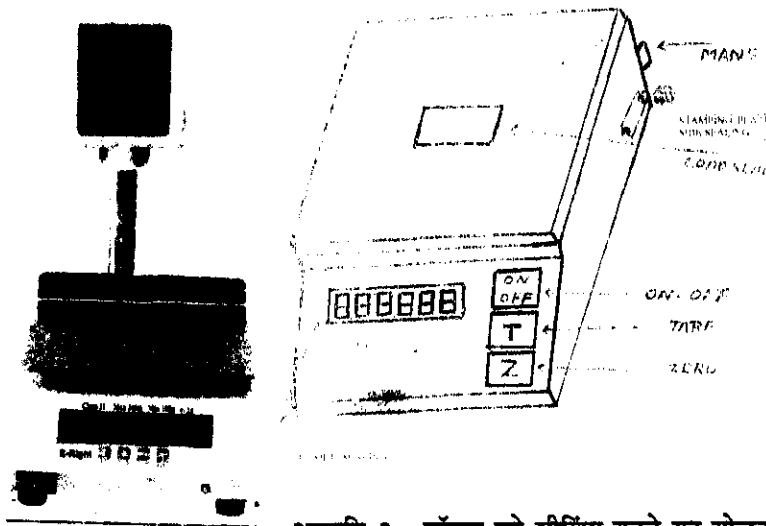
[F. No. WM-21(76)/2011]
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2973.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम (4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ई-राइट इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, प्लॉट नं. 37, डोर नं. 72, छठा क्रॉस स्ट्रीट, एसबीओ कोलोनी, डोक नगर, कोछादै, मदुरै-625016 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "आरजेएल" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ई-राइट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/215 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बोर्ड में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 100,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(76)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th August, 2011

S.O. 2973.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) read with sub-rule (6) of rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) of series "RJL" and with brand name "E-RIGHT" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s E-Right Electronics, Plot No. 37, Door No. 72, 6th Cross Street, S. B. O. Colony, Doak Nagar, Kochadai, Madurai-625016 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/215;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

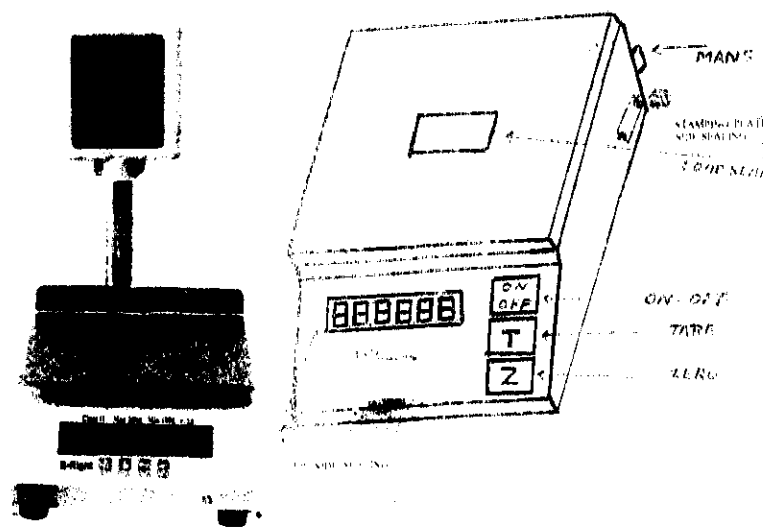


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by hole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (9) of rule 8 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(76)/2011]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2974.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक मान विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक मान विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम (4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ई-राइट इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, प्लॉट नं. 37, डोर नं. 72, छठा क्रॉस स्ट्रीट, एसबीओ कालोनी, डोक नगर, कोछादे, मधुरै-625016 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "आरटीटी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ई-राइट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/216 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिज़ाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(76)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th August, 2011

S.O. 2974.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) read with sub-rule (6) of rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "RTT" and with brand name "E-RIGHT" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s E-Right Electronics, Plot No. 37, Door No. 72, 6th Cross Street, S. B. O. Colony, Doak Nagar, Kochadai, Madurai-625016 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/216;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

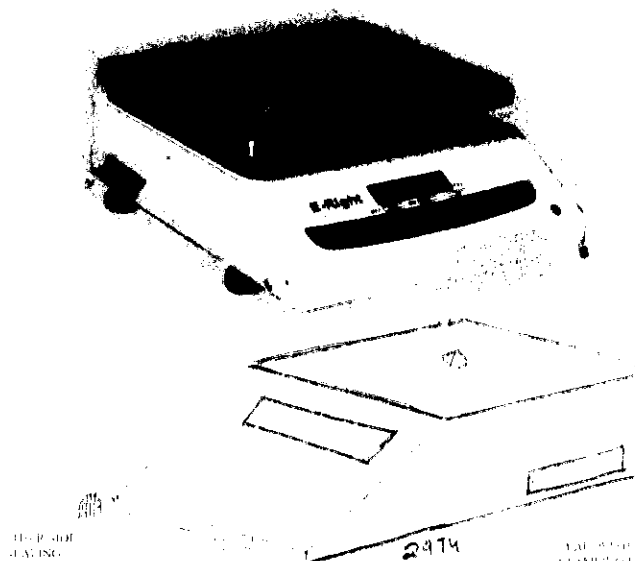


Figure-2: Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by hole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (9) of rule 8 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2 g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(76)/2011]

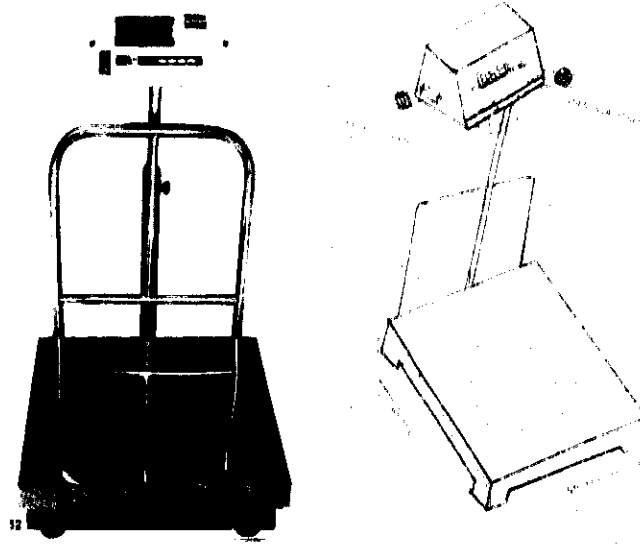
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2975.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम (4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ई-राइट इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, प्लॉट नं. 37, डोर नं. 72, छठा क्रॉस स्ट्रीट, एसबीओ कॉलोनी, डोअक नगर, कोछादै, मद्रास-625016 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "आरपीएफ" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ई-राइट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/217 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिज़ाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5,000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(76)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th August, 2011

S.O. 2975.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) read with sub-rule (6) of rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "RPF" and with brand name "E-RIGHT" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s E-Right Electronics, Plot No. 37, Door No. 72, 6th Cross Street, S. B. O. Colony, Doak Nagar, Kochadai, Madurai-625016 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/217;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with a maximum capacity of 1,000 kg and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

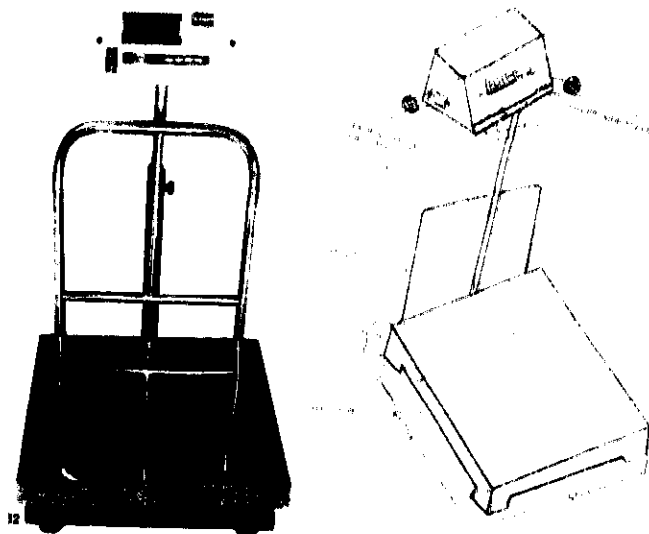


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (9) of rule 8 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and upto 5000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(76)/2011]
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

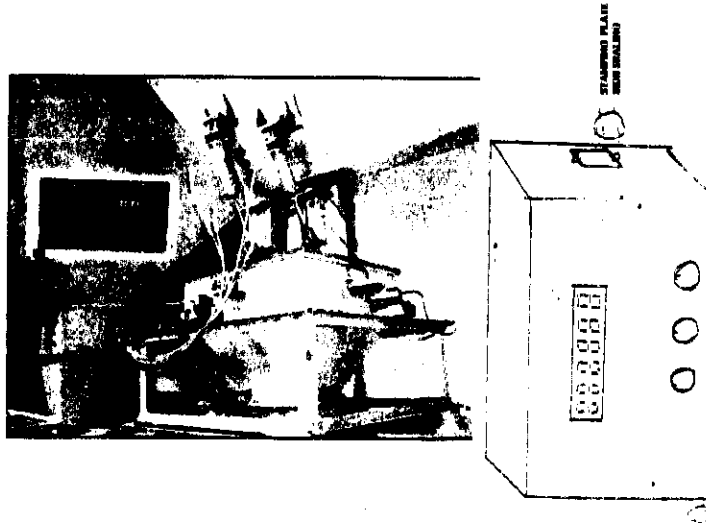
नई दिल्ली, 17 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2976.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स रिजोल्ट वेमेशन प्रा. लि., ए-1-2, बेसमेंट, पोस्ट ऑफिस सुवर्धा फ्लैट का-आप हाउसिंग सोसाइटी लि. के पीछे, जैन डरेसर लाइन के पास, नवरंगपुरा, अहमदाबाद द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग, X(1) वाले स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण डिजिटल टाइप के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "रिजोल्ट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/482 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण डिजिटल टाइप है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2,000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. सहित उत्पाद की मात्रा और प्रकार पर आधारित फिलरेंट 4 फिलस प्रति मिनट है। मशीन की फ्री फ्लोइंग, नॉन स्टिकी, नॉन डस्टी उत्पाद जैसे गेहूँ, चाय आदि भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी)/प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) परिणाम सूचित करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : सीलिंग प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

वेइंग मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। स्केल की बॉडी में से लीड सील के साथ सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 कि.ग्रा. से 10 टन तक की रेंज में होंगे।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(272)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th August, 2011

S.O. 2976.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument of digital type belonging to Accuracy Class, X(1) of brand "REZOLUT" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Rezolut Weighmation Pvt. Ltd. A-1-2, Basement, B/h. Post Office Suvardha Flats Co. Op. Housing Society Ltd. Nr. Jain Derasar Lane, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/482;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument of digital type. It has the maximum capacity of 2,000 kg. and minimum capacity 10 kg. with its fillrate as 4 fills per minute depending upon the quantity and nature of the product. The machine is designed for filling the free flowing, non sticky, non-dusty products like wheat, tea etc. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply. The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD)/Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results.

Figure-1

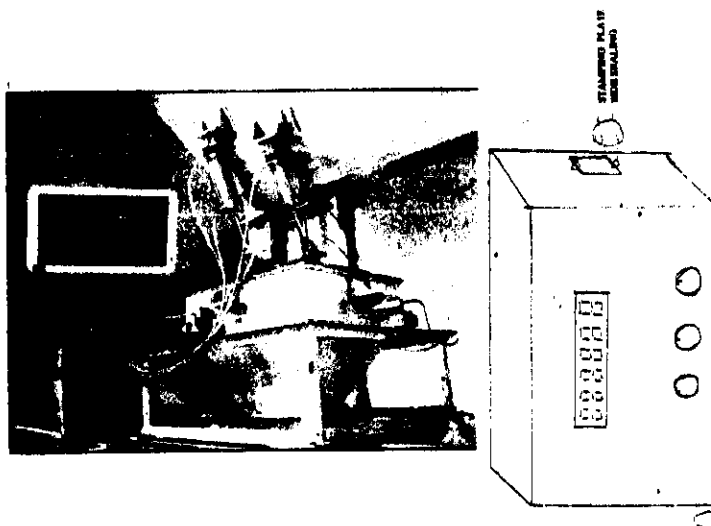


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. Stamping plate is connected through sealing wire passing from the body of scale with the lead seal, to get the stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 100 kg. to 10 tonne manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(272)/2009]
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

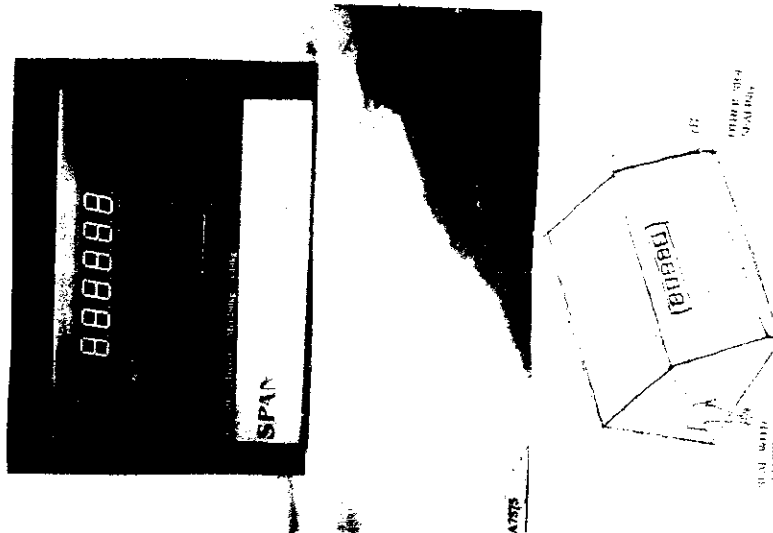
नई दिल्ली, 17 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2977.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स स्पान टेक्नोलॉजी, 47-ए, रॉयल मीरा एक्सटेंशन, पृथ्वी नगर, हीरापुर रोड, रायपुर (छत्तीसगढ़) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “एसएसडब्ल्यू 6 सीरिज” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “स्पान” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/276 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों से बचने के लिए स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट पर सीलिंग प्वाइंट लगाया गया है। स्टाम्पिंग के लिए स्केल की बाडी में लीड सील के साथ सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट से जोड़ा गया है। वेइंग मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सील किया जाता है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(151)/2(X)9]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th August, 2011

S.O. 2977.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge Type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "SSW-6 Series" and with brand name "SPAN" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Span Technologies 47-A, Royal, Meera Ext. Parthivi Nagar, Hirapur Road, Raipur (C.G.) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/276;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge Type) with a maximum capacity of 60 tonne and minimum capacity of 200 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

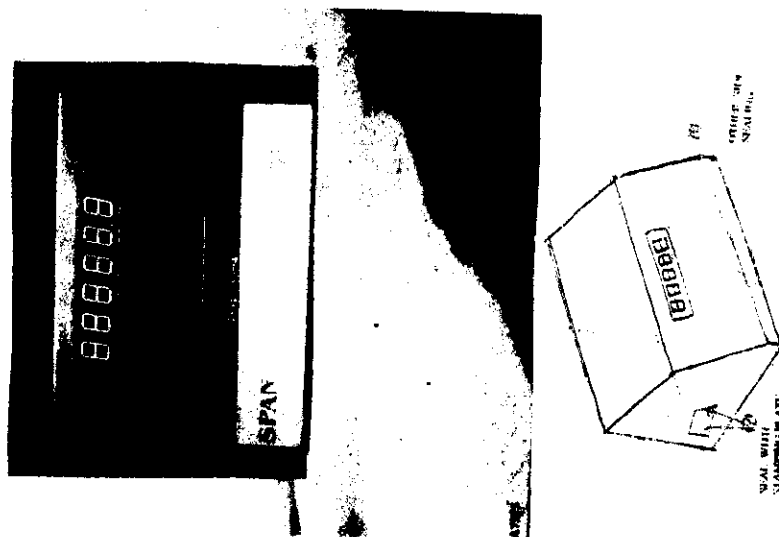


Figure-2 : Sealing provision of the indicator of the model

Sealing point is affixed on the stamping plate to avoid the fraudulent use. Stamping plate is connected through sealing wire passing from the body of scale with the lead seal to get the stamping. Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 200 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(151)/2009]

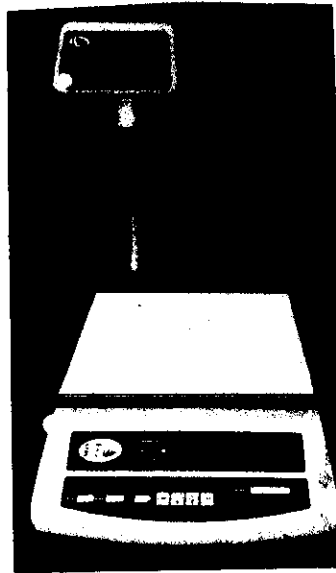
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अगस्त, 2011

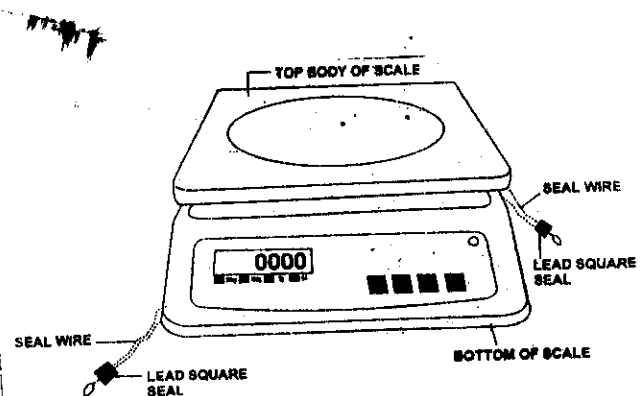
का. आ. 2978.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और मापक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एलडर इंस्ट्रुमेंट प्रा. लि., डब्ल्यू-245, टीटीसी, राबले एमआईडीसी, नवी मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एलडरपान 2000" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसे ब्रांड का नाम "एलडरपान-2000" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/10/18 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15/30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2/5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयुतलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयुतलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल के इंडीकेटर को सीलिंग करने का प्रावधान।

वेइंग मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। इंडीकेटर की टॉप बाडी के बायीं और दायीं तरफ ड्रिल किए गए होल्स में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर स्टैमिंग प्लेट से जोड़ा गया है और स्टैमिंग के लिए लीड सील लगाई गई है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यचालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(138)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th August, 2011

S.O. 2978.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top Type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "ELDERPAN 2000" and with brand name "ELDERPAN 2000" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Elder Instruments Pvt. Ltd. W-245, TTC, Rabale MIDC Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/18;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 15/30 kg. and minimum capacity of 40 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2/5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

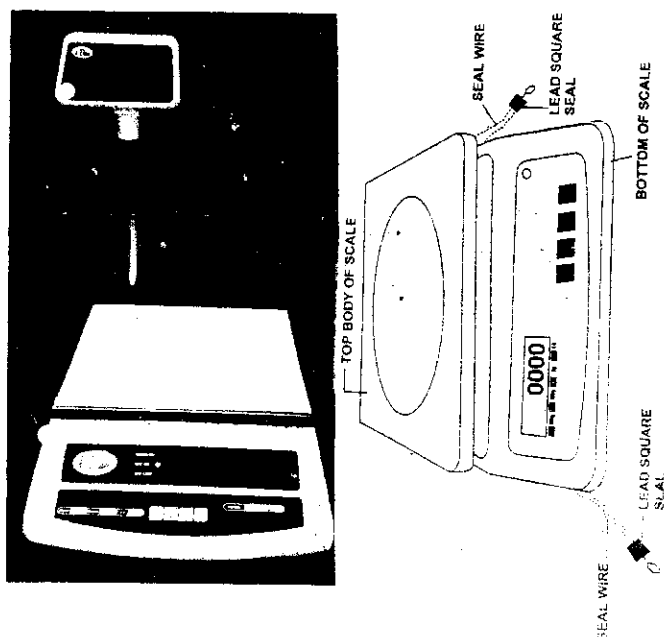


Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. Stamping plate is connected through sealing wire passing from the holes drilled in the bottom to left and right side of the body of the scale with the lead seal, to get the stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg. to 2 g. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(138)/2009]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology.

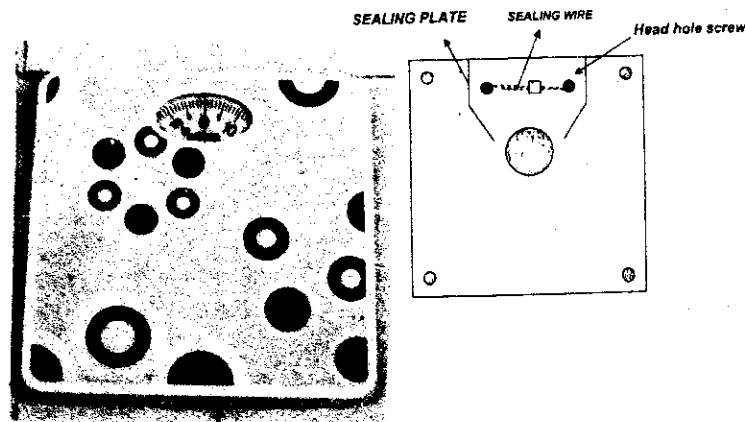
नई दिल्ली, 17 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2979.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा जारी मॉडल अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र के साथ उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स झिआंगशन झेंगताई इलेक्ट्रिकल एप्लाइड्स कं. लि., नं. 85, जिआंशे रोड, झिआंगशन, निंगबो, झिजिआंग, चाइना द्वारा विनिर्मित साधारण यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-IV) वाले "सीएआरईएलएबीएमईडी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (मैकेनिकल व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सीएआरईएलएबीएमईडी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स केयर लेबोरेटरी एंड मेडीकल सप्लाइस, बी-19 फंक्शनल इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, पडुपडुगंज इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, दिल्ली-110092 द्वारा भारत में बिक्री से पूर्व अथवा बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के बिक्रीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/86 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल स्प्रिंग सिद्धांत पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (मैकेनिकल व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 120 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 कि. ग्रा. है। ग्रेजुएटिड डायल पर दिया गया प्वाइंट माप के परिणाम को दर्शाता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण की बॉडी पर दिए गए छेदों के माध्यम से लीड और सील तार लगाकर सीलिंग की जाती है। कपटपूरण उपयोग को रोकने के लिए मशीन को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सील लगाई जाती है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिज़ाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 1000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 150 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(27)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th August, 2011

S.O. 2979.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical Person Weighing Machine) of Ordinary accuracy (Accuracy class-IV) of series "CARELABMED" and brand name "CARELABMED" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Xiangshan Zhengtai Electrical Appliance Co. Ltd., No. 85, Jianshe Road, Xiangshan, Ningbo, Zhejiang, China and sold in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Care Laboratory's and Medical Supplies, B-19, Functional Industrial Estate, Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi-110092 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/86;

The said model is the principal of spring based non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical Person Weighing Machine) with a maximum capacity of 120 kg and minimum capacity of 10 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1 kg. The pointer on the graduated dial indicates the results of measurement.

Figure-1

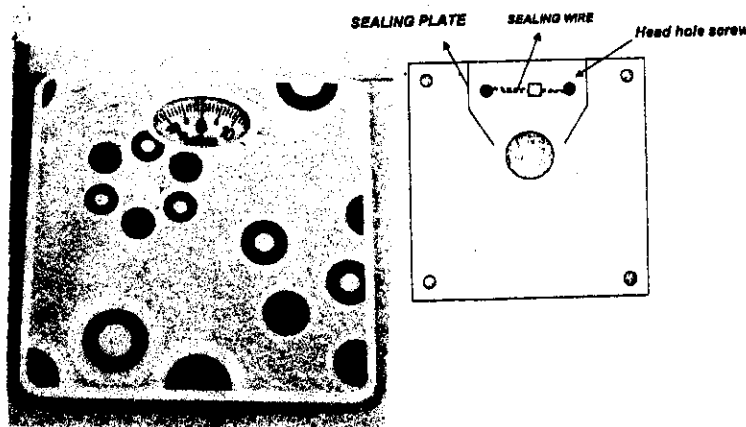


Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing can be done by applying lead & seal wire through the holes provided on the body of the instruments. Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 150 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(27)/2011]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

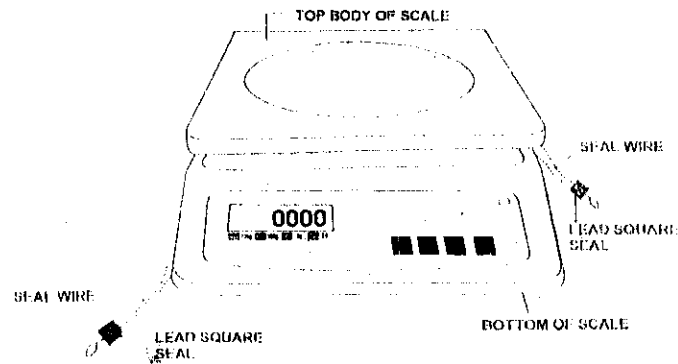
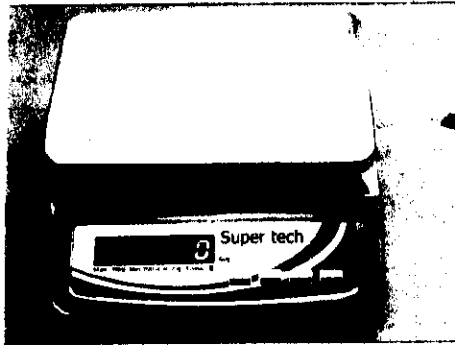
नई दिल्ली, 17 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2980.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सुपरटेक वेइंग सिस्टम, बी-1/36, मढी वाली गली, नं 4, विष्णु गार्डन, नई दिल्ली-110018 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "एसडब्ल्यूटी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सुपरटेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/169 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बॉडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बसे प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 100,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(44)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th August, 2011

S.O. 2980.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "SWT" and with brand name "SUPERTECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Supertech Weighing System, B-1/36, Maddi Wali Gali, No. 4, Vishnu Garden, New Delhi-110018 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/169;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

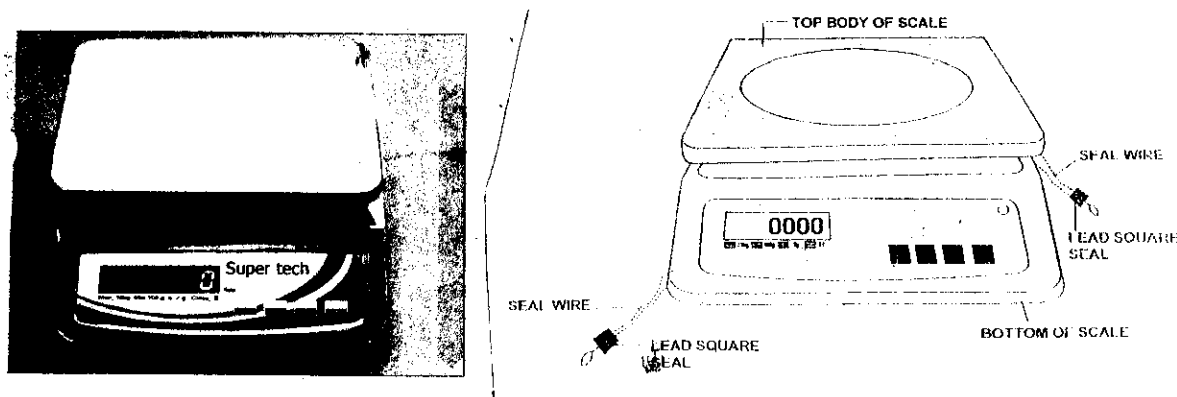


Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by hole in the base plate & top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/Mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50 mg more and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(44)/2011]
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

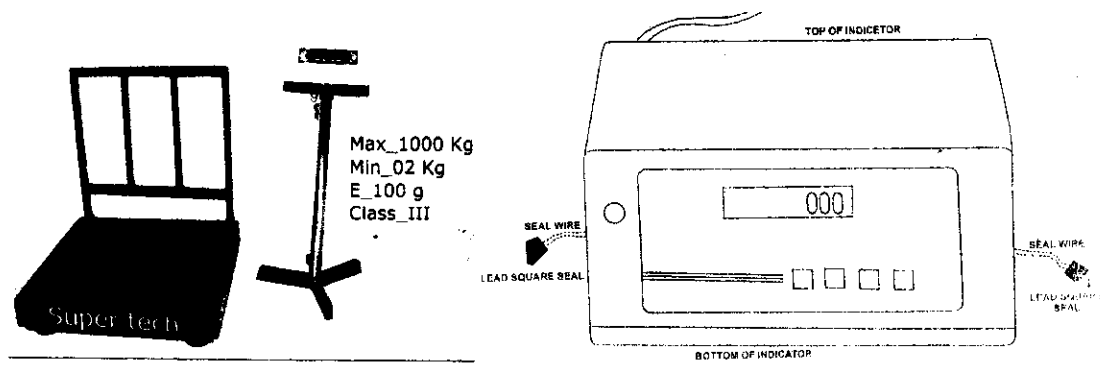
नई दिल्ली, 17 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2981.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सुपरटेक वेइंग सिस्टम, बी-1/36, मढी वाली गली, नं 4, विष्णु गार्डन, नई दिल्ली-110018 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एसडब्ल्यूपी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सुपरटेक" है (जिसमें इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/170 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5,000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(44)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th August, 2011

S.O. 2981.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "SWP" and with brand name "SUPERTECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Supertech Weighing System, B-1/36, Maddi Wali Gali, No. 4, Vishnu Garden, New Delhi-110018 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/170;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

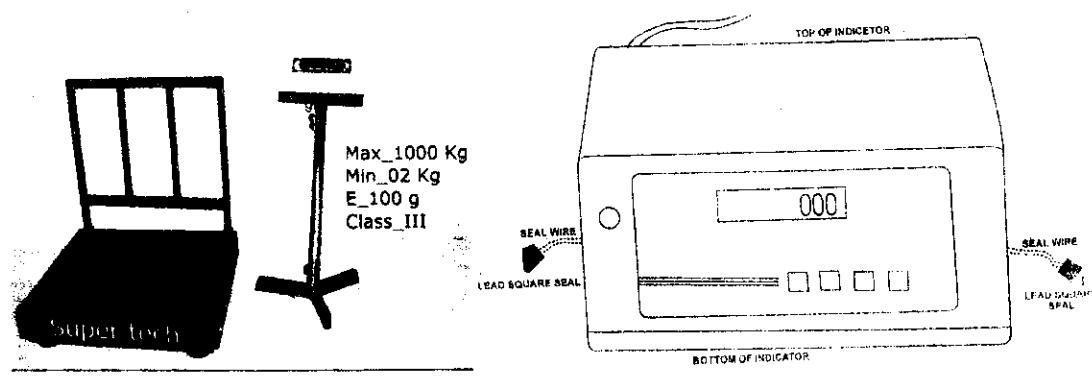


Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by hole in the base plate & top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and upto 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(44)/2011]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2982.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक माप विज्ञान (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक माप विज्ञान (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम (4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 के दूसरे परंतुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स हांगझुन यूनिवर्सल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कं. लि., नं. 38, यंगजिआतांग विलेज, सजेंडन टाउन, हांगझुन, चाइना द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग-II वाले "एमटी-101" शृंखला के अधिकतम डिवाइस अंकक सूचन सहित, क्लिनिकल इलेक्ट्रिकल थर्मामीटर के साथ, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम 'ओपटिमा' है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स बंगा इंटरनेशनल, 16/5, मथुरा रोड, ए-33, कारखना बाग, फरीदाबाद-121002 द्वारा बिक्री से पहले या बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के भारत में आयात किया गया और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/258 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

आकृति-1



उक्त मॉडल हार्ड टिप टाइप क्लिनिकल इलेक्ट्रिकल थर्मामीटर है जो अधिकतम डिवाइस, एल सी डी (लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड) टाइप अंकक सूचन सहित मापमान रेंज 32°C से 42°C में है और जिसका न्यूनतम स्केल अंतराल 0.1°C है। यह 1.5 वी डीसी बैटरी से परिचालित होता है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(103)/2011]

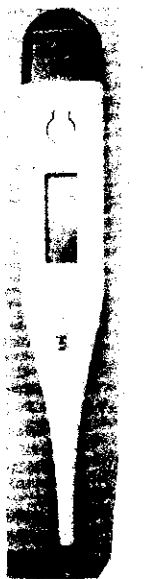
बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th August, 2011

S.O. 2982.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the second provision to Section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) read with sub-rule (6) of rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Clinical Electrical Thermometer with Maximum Device with digital indication of Accuracy Class-II of series "MT-101" and with brand name "OPTIMA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Hangzhou Universal Electronic Co. Ltd., No. 38, Yangjiatang Village, Sazndun Town, Hangzhou, China and Imported in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Banga International, 16/5, Mathura Road, A-33, Karkhana Bagh, Faridabad-121002 and which is the approval mark IND/09/11/2581;

Figure-1



The said model is a hard tip type Clinical Electrical Thermometer with maximum device, having measurement range of 32°C to 42°C with digital indication of LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) type and the smallest scale interval is 0.1 °C. It operates on 1.5V DC battery.

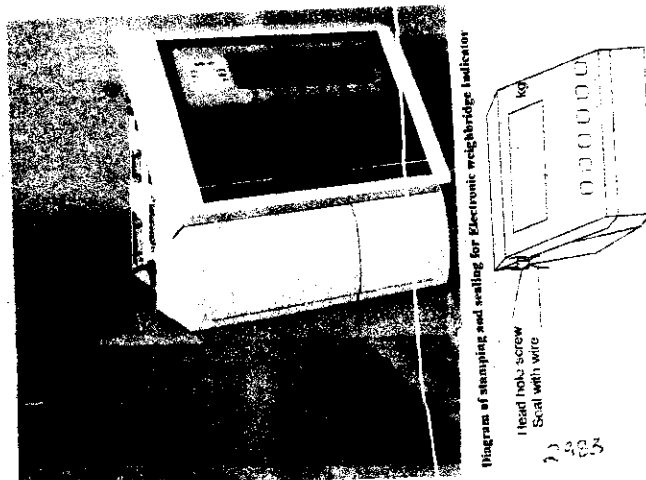
[F.No. WT M-21(103)/2011]
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अगस्त, 2011

का. आ. 2983.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ग्रेट वे (इंडिया), 156, फोकल प्वाइंट, अमृतसर (पंजाब) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एफएसडी” शृंखला के उष्णक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेजिज टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “ग्रेट वे” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/111 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेजिज टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले के राइट साइड/बैक साइड में सीलिंग की गई है। डिस्पले की बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर के छेद से सील को जोड़ा गया है, तब सील वायर इन दोनों छेदों में से निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक वही रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक; पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(55)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th August, 2011

S.O. 2983.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "FSD" and with brand name "GREAT WEIGH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Great Weigh (India), 156, Focal Point, Amritsar (Punjab) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/111;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 50 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

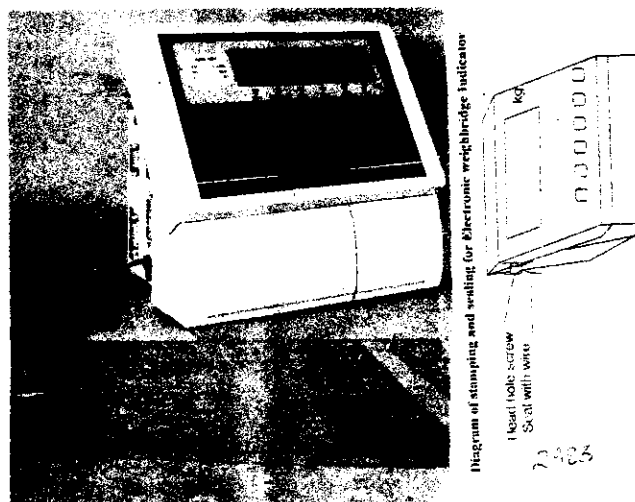


Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the right side/back side of the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by hole in base plate & top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 200 tonnes with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or above and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(55)/2011]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

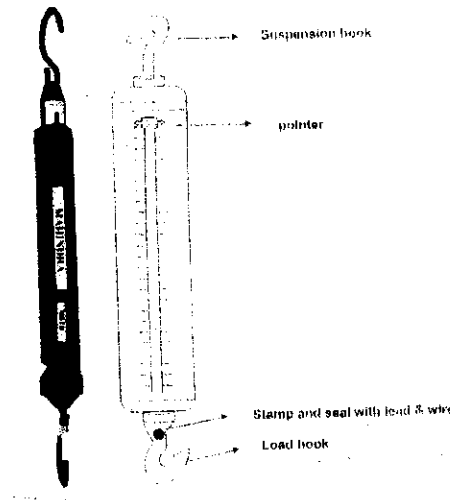
नई दिल्ली, 17 अगस्त, 2011

फा. आ. 2984.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम (4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स महिन्द्रा स्केल्ज, एफ-9, सांची काम्पलैक्स, शिवाजी नगर, भोपाल-462011 (मध्य प्रदेश) द्वारा विनिर्मित साधारण यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एम एस टी बी" शृंखला के एनालाग सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (स्प्रिंग बेलेंस हैंगिंग एवं टबलर टाइप-मेकेनिकल) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "महिन्द्रा" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/189 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल स्प्रिंग सिद्धांत पर आधारित मेकेनिकल अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (स्प्रिंग बेलेंस हैंगिंग एवं टबलर टाइप-मेकेनिकल) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 25 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। अंशांकन स्केल पर दिया गया प्वांटर मापमान को सूचित करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण की बाड़ी पर दिए गए होल्ज में से लीड और सील वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जा सकती है। कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार को रोकने के लिए वेइंग मशीन को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग लगाई जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंद का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 1000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 100 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(108)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th August, 2011

S.O. 2984.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) read with sub-rule (6) of rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Spring Balance Hanging and Tubular Type-Mechanical) with analogue indication of ordinary accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "MSTB" and with brand name "MAHINDRA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Mahindra Scales, F-9, Sanchi Complex, Shivaji Nagar, Bhopal-462011 (M.P.) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/189;

The said model is a spring based mechanical non-automatic weighing instrument (Spring Balance Hanging and Tubular Type-Mechanical) with a maximum capacity of 25 kg. and minimum capacity of 1 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. The pointer on the graduated scale indicates the results of the measurements.

Figure-1

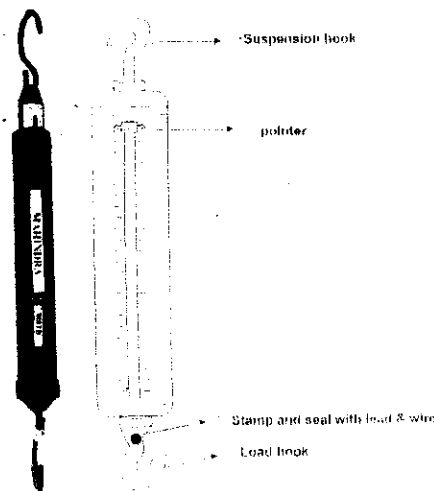


Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing can be done by applying lead and seal wire through the holes provided on the body of the instruments. Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (9) of rule 8 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 100 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(108)/2011]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

(भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो)

नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 2985.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के नियम (4) के उप-नियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

1 अप्रैल, 2010 से 30 जून, 2010 तक स्वीकृत किए गए लाइसेंसों की सूची

क्रम सं.	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भा मा भाग अनु. वर्ष संख्या
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	3369871	17-6-2010	गाबरी अलुमिनियम कंपनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट एरिया, मुप्पत्ताडम पि.ओ. एण्णाकुलम, आलुवा, केरल-683 110	पिटवां एलुमिनियम के बर्तन की विशिष्ट (भाग 1) भोजन पकाने, परोसने और रखने के बर्तन	आई एस 1660 (भाग 1) : 1982
2.	3346556	5-4-2010	केरला फीड्स लिमिटेड कल्लेट्टुमकरा पी.ओ. इरिन्जालाकुडा, तुशूर, केरल-680 683	पशु के लिए मिश्रित आहार	आई एस 2052 : 1979
3.	3344350	8-4-2010	ऐवा मानुफाक्चरेस, बिल्डिंग नं. XII/162ए, ऐमुरिककरा पी.ओ., एण्णाकुलम, पेरुम्बावूर, केरल-683 544	पैकेजबंद पेय जल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	आई एस 14543 : 2004
4.	3369972	18-6-2010	तैम्स वाल्टी पैकेजड ड्रिंकिंग वाटर, मदुरा, कडुतुरुत्ती, ऐमाकुडी पी.ओ., आलप्पुषा, केरल-686 613	पैकेजबंद पेय जल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	आई एस 14543 : 2004
5.	3359060	11-5-2010	ट्रान्सेषिया बिचरेजस नं. VIII/219ए, प्रयार, कल्लिशोरी, पी.ओ., आलप्पुषा, चेगन्नूर, केरल-689 124	पैकेजबंद पेय जल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	आई एस 14543 : 2004
6.	3354151	28-4-2010	वृन्दावनम इन्डस्ट्री, नं. XIII/117ए, मय्यनाडु, कूटिटक्कडा पी.ओ., कोल्लम, केरल-691 020	पैकेजबंद पेय जल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	आई एस 14543 : 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
7.	3349158	12-4-2010	वेस्टेन फुड एण्ड बिजनेस, आर.एस. नं. 5914ए, एडक्काड विल्लेज, आडिकडलाषी, तोट्टडा, कण्णूर, केरल-670 007	पैकेजबंद पेय जल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	आई एस 14543 : 2004

[सं. सीएमडी/13 : 11]

आर. सी. मात्यू, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

(Bureau of Indian Standards)

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2011

S.O. 2985.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of Regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988 of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given in the following Schedule :

SCHEDULE

Licences granted during 1st April, 2010 to 30th June, 2010

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Grant Date	Name and Address of the Party	Title of the Standard	IS No. Part Section Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	3369871	17-6-2010	Gabry Aluminium Company (P) Limited, Industrial Development Area, Muppathadom P.O., Ernakulam, Aluva, Kerala-683 110	Wrought aluminium utensils – Part I : cooking table, serving storing and baking utensils	IS 1660 : Part I : 1982
2.	3346556	5-4-2010	Kerala Feeds Limited, Kallettumkara P.O., Irinjalakuda, Thrissur, Kerala-680 683	Compounded feeds for cattle	IS 2052 : 1979
3.	3344350	8-4-2010	AIWA Manufacturers, Building No. XII/162A, Almunkara P.O., Ernakulam, Perumbavoor, Kerala-683 544	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	IS 14543 : 2004
4.	3369972	18-6-2010	Thames Valley Packaged Drinking Water, Madura, Kaduthuruthy Ayamkudy P.O., Alappuzha, Kerala-686 613	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	IS 14543 : 2004
5.	3359060	11-5-2010	Transasia Beverages, VIII/219-A, Prayar Kallissery P.O., Alappuzha, Chengannur, Kerala-689 124	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	IS 14543 : 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
6.	3354151	28-4-2010	Vrindavanam Industry, XIII/117A, Mayyanadu, Kootikkada P.O., Kollam, Kerala-691 020	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	IS 14543 : 2004
7.	3349158	12-4-2010	Western Food & Beverages, R.S. No. 5914A, Edakkad Village, Adikadalayi, Thottada, Kannur, Kerala-670 007	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	IS 14543 : 2004

[No. CMD/13/11]

R. C. MATHEW, Scientist 'F' and Head

नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 2986.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के नियम (4) के उप-नियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

1 जुलाई 2010 से 30 सितंबर 2010 तक स्वीकृत किए गए लाइसेंसों की सूची

क्रम सं.	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भा मा भाग अनु. वर्ष संख्या
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	3392967	23-7-2010	मैसर्स काणामपुरम वेंनोरस, XIII 427B, ईरिओ पी.ओ., वडाक्काट्टीप्पाडी, पेरुम्बावूर, एर्णाकुलम, केरल-683 549	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्लैवुड	आई एस 303 : 1989
2.	3387368	26-7-2010	ए. के. प्लैवुड्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, चिरकुन्नु, तावम पी.ओ. कण्णूर, केरल-670 301	ब्लॉक बोर्डस	आई एस 1659 : 2004
3.	3385061	26-7-2010	मैसर्स एम्पैर वुड्स, वालनचिरगारा पी.ओ., आलिनचुवड, वालनचिरगारा, एर्णाकुलम, केरल-683 556	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्लैवुड	आई एस 303 : 1989
4.	3385162	26-7-2010	मैसर्स के. ए. बोर्डस एण्ड फल्ब डोरस, पोस्ट कादम्बर, वया मन्जेशवर, कासरगोड, केरल-671 323	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्लैवुड	आई एस 303 : 1989

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
5.	3387267	26-7-2010	ए. के. प्लैबुइस (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, चिरकुन्नु, तीवम पी.ओ. कण्णूर, केरल-670301	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्लैबुइ	आई एस 303 : 1989
6.	3393060	27-7-2010	टी. एन. आर्टो एण्ड जनरल इंजीनियरिंग कोर्पोरेटिव प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, भियर रेलवे स्टेशन, वडक्कानचेरी, तृशूर, केरल-680 623	सामान्य संरचना कार्यों के लिए इस्पात	आई एस 2062 : 2006
7.	3394668	11-8-2010	लाल स्टीलस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बिल्डिंग नं. VIII/627-630, निडा, कजिक्कोड, पालक्काड, केरल-680 623	सामान्य संरचना कार्यों के लिए इस्पात	आई एस 2062 : 2006
8.	3394769	13-8-2010	वेस्टेन अक्वा प्यूर, बिल्डिंग नं. के.पी. VII/209, (नियार्त ओथिल मिल्स कंपनी), एन. सी. जॉन ऐस्टेट, कुतियात्तोड, आलप्पुषा, केरल-688 533	पैकेजबंद पेय जल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	आई एस 14543 : 2004
9.	3400536	16-8-2010	टोम्स पैप्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, यूनिट-II, VI/348A, वाट्टोलिअम्पलकवला, इरुचिरा, कोट्टयम, केरल-686 539	विद्युत संस्थापनों के लिए कंड्यूटस भाग 3, विद्युत रोधन सामग्री के दृढ़ सादे कंड्यूट	आई एस 9537 Part 3 : 1983
10.	3399779	18-8-2010	टी. के. प्लैबुइस, तावम, पी.ओ. पषयडाडी, कण्णूर, केरल-670 301	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्लाई	आई एस 303 : 1989
11.	3396672	18-8-2010	वेल्ड वैड अयेण एण्ड स्टील्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, नं.-VIII/862, वैस पार्क, पेट्रोनेट रोड, निडा, कजिक्कोड, पालक्काड, केरल-678 621	कंक्रीट प्रबलन के लिए उच्च सामर्थ्य विकसित इस्पात के छड़ और तार	आई एस 1786 : 2008
12.	3401841	31-8-2010	टोम्स वाटर इंडस्ट्रीज, ईस्ट परुत्तिप्पल्ली, परुत्तिप्पल्ली पोस्ट, पालक्काड केरल-678 573	पैकेजबंद पेय जल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	आई एस 14543 : 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
13.	3403340	2-9-2010	स्पीड वुड इन्डस्ट्रीज, तुरुत्ती, पाप्पिनेशेरी, कण्णूर, केरल-670 561	ब्लॉक बोर्ड्स	आई एस 1659 : 2004
14.	3304948	6-9-2010	गोल्डन थ्रैड्स, प्लॉट नं.-81, 39/405, मेजर इण्डस्ट्रीयल एस्टेट, एस. कलमाशेरी, एर्णाकुलम, केरल-683 109	पैकेजबंद पेय जल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	आई एस 14543 : 2004
15.	3303441	6-9-2010	स्पीड वुड इन्डस्ट्रीज, तुरुत्ती, पाप्पिनेशेरी, कण्णूर, केरल-570 561	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के प्लाईवुड	आई एस 303 : 1989
16.	3404847	7-9-2010	माक्स वेल मैनुफैक्चर्स R.S. No. 7/2, कयूरालम विल्लेज, मथियल पी.ओ. इरुवाप्पुझा, नम्बम, तलिपरम्बा तालुक, कण्णूर, केरल-670 602	पैकेजबंद पेय जल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	आई एस 14543 : 2004
17.	3407146	20-9-2010	इलुवमकुडी वेन्नीयर्स, V.P. XII/228 A, पोन्नाशेरी, पी. ओ. पेरुम्बावूर, एर्णाकुलम, केरल	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्लाई	आई एस 303 : 1989
18.	3407954	21-9-2010	केमिकल मैनुफैक्चरिंग कारपोरेशन, V/264D, इन्डस्ट्रीयल डेवलपमेन्ट एरिया, इडयार, मुप्पताडम पी.ओ., आलुवा, एर्णाकुलम, केरल-683 110	कॉपर आक्सीक्लोराइड जल अनाक्सीकृत पौडर स्वीकारित (डी. पी.)	आई एस 1507 : 1977
19.	3410640	23-9-2010	त्रीस्टार प्लाईवुड, पतिपालम, आलप्पा, पी.ओ. वेन्नेला पंचायत, पेरुम्बावूर, एर्णाकुलम, केरल-683 553	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्लाईवुड	आई एस 303 : 1989
20.	3410741	28-9-2010	ग्रीनवुड वेनीयर्स प्राईवेट लिमिटेड, C.P.V./610A, चिरक्कल केरियाड, कण्णूर, केरल-670 011	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्लाईवुड	आई एस 303 : 1989
21.	3413646	29-9-2010	यूनिवर्सल वुड इन्डस्ट्रीज, मिल रोड, बलियापट्टम, कण्णूर, केरल-670 010	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्लाईवुड	आई एस 303 : 1999

[सं. सीएमडी/13 : 13]

आर. सी. मात्यु, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2011

S.O. 2986.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of Regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988 of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences, particulars of which are given in the following Schedule :

SCHEDULE**Licences Granted during 1st July, 2010 to 30th September, 2010**

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Grant Date	Name and Address of the Party	Title of the Standard	IS No. Part Section Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	3392967	23-7-2010	Kanampuram Veneers, XIII 427B, Iringoe (P.O.), Vatakkattypady, Ernakulam, Perumbavoor, Kerala-683 549	Plywood for general purposes	IS 303 : 1989
2.	3387368	26-7-2010	A. K. Plywoods (P) Limited, Cherukunnu, Thavam P.O., Kannur, Kerala-670 301	Block boards	IS 1659 : 2004
3.	3385061	26-7-2010	Empire Woods, Valayanchirangara P.O., Alinchuvadu, Valayanchirangara, Ernakulam, Kerala-683 556	Plywood for general purposes	IS 303 : 1989
4.	3385162	26-7-2010	K. A. Boards and Flush Door, Post Kadambar, via Manjeshwar, Kasargod, Kerala-671 323	Plywood for general purposes	IS 303 : 1989
5.	3387267	26-7-2010	A. K. Plywoods (F) Limited, Cherukunnu, Thavam P.O., Kannur, Kerala-670 301	Plywood for general purposes	IS 303 : 1989
6.	3393060	27-7-2010	T. N. Auto & General Engg. Co. Private Limited, near Railway Station, Wadakancherry, Thrissur, Kerala-680 623	Steel for general structural	IS 2062 : 2006
7.	3394668	11-8-2010	Lal Steels Private Limited, Building No. VIII/627-630, Nida, Kaniykode, Palakkad, Kerala-678 621	Steel for general structural	IS 2062 : 2006
8.	3394769	13-8-2010	Western Aqua Pure, Bldg. No. K.P-VII/209, (Neroth Oil Mills Co.), N. C. John Estate, Kuthiyathode, Alappuzha, Kerala-688 533	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral)	IS 14543 : 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
9.	3400536	16-8-2010	Toms Pipes Private Ltd., Unit II, VI/348A, Vattoli-Ambalakavala, Eravuchira, Thottakkadu, Kottayam, Kerala-686 539	Conduits for electrical installations : Part 3 rigid plain conduits of insulating materials	IS 9537 : Part 3 : 1983
10.	3399779	18-8-2010	T. K. Plywoods, Thavam P.O., Pazhayangadi, Kannur, Kerala-670 301	Plywood for general purposes	IS 303 : 1989
11.	3396672	18-8-2010	World Wide Iron & Steels Private Limited, VIII/862, Wise Park, Petronet Road, Nida Kanjikode, Palakkad Kerala-678 621	High strength deformed steel bars and wires for concrete	IS 1786 : 2008
12.	3401841	31-8-2010	Toms Water Industries, East Paruthippully, Paruthippully Post, Palakkad, Kerala-678 573	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral)	IS 14543 : 2004
13.	3403340	2-9-2010	Speed Wood Industries, Thuruthi, Pappinissery, Kannur, Kerala-670 561	Block boards	IS 1659 : 2004
14.	3404948	6-9-2010	Golden Threads, Plot No. 81, 39/405, Major Industrial Estate, S. Kalamassery, Ernakulam, Kerala-683 109	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral)	IS 14543 : 2004
15.	3303441	6-9-2010	Speed Wood Industries, Thuruthi, Pappinissery, Kannur, Kerala-670 561	Plywood for general purposes	IS 303 : 1989
16.	3404847	7-9-2010	Max Well Manufacturers, R.S. No. 7/2, Kayaralam Village, Mayyil (P.O.), Iruvappuzha Nambram Taliparamba Taluk, Kannur, Kerala-670 602	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral)	IS 14543 : 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
17.	3407146	20-9-2010	Elavumkudy Veneers, V.P. XII/228A, Ponjassery P.O., Perumbavoor, Ernakulam, Kerala	Plywood for general purposes	IS 303 : 1989
18.	3407954	21-9-2010	Chemical Manufacturing Corporation, V/264D, Industrial Development Area, Edayar, Mupathadam, P.O. Aluva, Ernakulam, Kerala-683 110	Copper oxychloride water dispersible powder concentrates	IS 1507 : 1977
19.	3410640	23-9-2010	Three Star Plywood, Pathipalam, Allapra P.O. Vengola, Panchayath Perumbavoor, Ernakulam, Kerala-683553	Plywood for general purposes	IS 303 : 1989
20.	3410741	28-9-2010	Greenwood Veneers Private Limited, CP V/610A, Chirakkal, Keeriyad, Kannur, Kerala-670 011	Plywood for general purposes	IS 303 : 1989
21.	3413646	29-9-2010	Universal Wood Indus- tries, Mill Road, Baliapattam, Kannur, Kerala-670 010	Plywood for general purposes	IS 303 : 1989

[No. CMD/13 : 13]

R. C. MATHEW, Scientist 'F' and Head

नई दिल्ली, 11 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 2987.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिस भारतीय मानक का विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है, वह स्थापित हो गया है :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
1.	आई एस 15256 (भाग 1) : 2011/आई एस ओ 11568-1 : 2005 बैकिंग — कुंजी प्रबंधन (खुदरा) भाग 1 सिद्धांत (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 15256 (भाग 1) : 2002/ आई एस ओ 11568-1 : 1994	30 अप्रैल, 2011

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चैन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलुरु, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं ।

[संदर्भ : एम एस डी/जी-8 अधिसूचना]

निर्मल कुमार पाल, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (प्रबन्ध एवं तंत्र विभाग)

New Delhi, the 11th October, 2011

S.O. 2987.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standard, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standard Established	No. & year of Indian Standard if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Establishment
1.	IS 15256 (Part 1) : 2011/ISO 11568-1 : 2005 Banking – Key Management (Retail) Part 1 Principles (First Revision)	IS 15256 (Part 1) : 2002/ ISO 11568-1 : 1994	30 April, 2011

Copies of above Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and its Regional Offices at Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices at Ahmedabad, Bangaluru, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref : MSD/G-8 Notification]

NIRMAL KUMAR PAL, Scientist 'F' & Head (Management & Systems Department)

नई दिल्ली, 13 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 2988.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में एतद्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जिस भारतीय मानक का विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है, वह रद्द कर दिया गया है और वापस ले लिया गया है :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	रद्द किये गये मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	भारत के राजपत्र, भाग II, खंड 3, उप-खंड (ii) में का.आ. संख्या और तिथि प्रकाशित	टिप्पणी
1.	आई एस 7200 (भाग 3) : 1982/सांख्यिकीय डाटा का प्रस्तुतीकरण भाग 3 – प्रबंध सूचना पद्धति गुणता नियंत्रण	का.आ. संख्या 3451 तिथि 4-10-1986	—

[संदर्भ : एम एस डी/जी-8 अधिसूचना]

निर्मल कुमार पाल, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (प्रबंध एवं तंत्र विभाग)

New Delhi, the 13th October, 2011

S.O. 2988.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, it is hereby notified that the Indian Standard, particulars of which are mentioned in the Schedule given hereafter, have been cancelled and stand withdrawn :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standard Withdrawn	S.O. No. and date published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii)	Remarks
1.	IS 7200 (Part 3) : 1982 Presentation of Statistical Data Part 3 – Management information systems quality control	S.O. No. 3451 dated 4-10-1986	—

[Ref : MSD/G-8 Notification]

NIRMAL KUMAR PAL, Scientist 'F' & Head (Management & Systems Department)

नई दिल्ली, 13 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 2989.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे विस्थापित हो गए हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	विस्थापित भारतीय मानकों की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	विस्थापन की दिनांक	टिप्पणी
1.	आईएस 3755 : 1966 एमरी फिलेट्स की विशिष्ट	सितम्बर 2011	यह मानक अप्रचलित है
2.	आईएस 15425 : 2004 एब्रेसिव कण – कैपिलरी क्रिया का निर्धारण	सितम्बर 2011	आधारित मानक आईएसओ 9137 : 1990 का विस्थापन
3.	आईएस 14645 : 1998 तरल शक्ति प्रणाली तथा संचटक – सिलिंडर – सांकेतिक दाब	सितम्बर 2011	यह मानक अप्रचलित है और इसके बनने में आई एस ओ 3322 : 1985 से सहायता ली गई वह विस्थापित हो चुका है ।

[संदर्भ : पीजीडी/जी-3.5]

एस. चौधरी, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (पीजीडी)

New Delhi, the 13th October, 2011

S.O. 2989.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been cancelled and stands withdrawn :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	Date of Withdrawn	Remarks
1.	IS 3755 : 1966 Specification for emery fillets	September 2011	This standard is obsolete
2.	IS 15425 : 2004 Abrasive grains – Determination of capillarity	September 2011	Withdrawal of Base Standard, ISO 9137 : 1990
3.	IS 14645 : 1998 Fluid power systems and components – Cylinders – Nominal pressure	September 2011	This standard is obsolete and also ISO 3322 : 1985 from which assistance was derived stands withdrawn

[Ref: PGD/G-3.5]

S. CHOWDHURY, Scientist 'F' & Head (PGD)

कोयला मंत्रालय

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 18 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 2990.—कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत के राजपत्र, भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii), तारीख 27 नवम्बर, 2010 के प्रकाशन होने पर भारत सरकार के कोयला मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का. आ. 2922, तारीख 25 नवम्बर, 2010 पर उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त भूमि कहा गया है) में खान, खुदाई करने, बोर करने, खोजने और खनिज का पता लगाने, कार्य करने और ले जाने का अधिकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन, सभी विल्लंगों से मुक्त होकर, आत्यंतिक रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित हो गए थे;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया है कि वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, नागपुर (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त कम्पनी कहा गया है), ऐसे निबंधनों और शर्तों का, जिनका केन्द्रीय सरकार इस निमित्त अधिरोपित करना उचित समझे, अनुपालन करने के लिये तैयार है ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में या उस पर इस प्रकार निहित सभी अधिकार, तारीख 27 नवम्बर, 2010 से केन्द्रीय सरकार में इस प्रकार निहित बने रहने की बजाय, निम्नलिखित निबंधनों और शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, उक्त सरकारी कम्पनी में निहित हो जाएंगे, अर्थात् :—

- (1) सरकारी कम्पनी, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अधीन यथा अवधारित प्रतिकर, ब्याज, नुकसानियों और वैसी ही मदों की बाबत किए गए सभी संदायों की केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रतिपूर्ति करेगी;
- (2) उक्त सरकारी कम्पनी द्वारा शर्त (1) के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकार को संदेय रकमों का अवधारण करने के प्रयोजन के लिये उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अधीन एक अधिकरण का गठन किया जाएगा और ऐसे किसी अधिकरण और ऐसे अधिकरण की सहायता के लिये नियुक्त व्यक्तियों के संबंध में उपगत सभी व्यय, सरकारी कम्पनी द्वारा वहन किये जायेंगे और इसी प्रकार निहित उक्त भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकारों के लिये या उनके संबंध में अपीलें आदि जैसी सभी विधिक कार्यवाहियों की बाबत उपगत, सभी व्यय भी, सरकारी कम्पनी द्वारा वहन किये जाएंगे;
- (3) सरकारी कम्पनी, केन्द्रीय सरकार या उसके पदधारियों की, ऐसे किसी अन्य व्यय के संबंध में, क्षतिपूर्ति करेगी जो इस प्रकार निहित उक्त भूमि में या उस पर के पूर्वोक्त अधिकारों के बारे में, केन्द्रीय सरकार या उसके पदधारियों द्वारा या उनके विरुद्ध किन्हीं कार्यवाहियों के संबंध में आवश्यक हो;
- (4) सरकारी कम्पनी को, केन्द्रीय सरकार के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना, उक्त भूमि को किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को अंतरित करने की शक्ति नहीं होगी; और
- (5) सरकारी कम्पनी, ऐसे निदेशों और शर्तों को, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा, जब कभी आवश्यक हो, उक्त भूमि के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों के लिये दिए जाएं या अधिरोपित किए जाएं।

[फा. सं. 43015/13/2008-पीआरआईडब्ल्यू-1]

एस. सी. भाटिया, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF COAL

ORDER

New Delhi, the 18th October, 2011

S.O. 2990.—Whereas on the publication of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal number S.O. 2922, dated the 25th November, 2010 in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of Gazette of India, dated the 27th November, 2010 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the rights to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for win, work and carry away minerals in the lands described in the Schedule appended to the said notification (hereinafter referred to as the said land) vested absolutely in the Central Government free from all encumbrances under sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the said Act;

And, whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that the Western Coalfields Limited, Nagpur (hereinafter referred to as the Government Company) is willing to comply with such terms and conditions as the Central Government thinks fit to impose in this behalf ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby direct that the aforesaid rights in or over the said lands so vested shall with effect from 27th November, 2010 instead of continuing to so vest in the Central Government shall vest in the Government Company, subject to the following terms and conditions, namely :—

- (1) the Government Company shall reimburse to the Central Government all payments made in respect of compensation, interest, damages and the like, as determined under the provisions of the said Act ;
- (2) a Tribunal shall be constituted under Section 14 of the said Act, for the purpose of determining the amounts payable to the Central Government by the said Government Company under condition (1) and all expenditure incurred in connection with any such tribunal and persons appointed to assist the tribunal shall be borne by the Government Company, and similarly, all expenditure incurred in respect of all legal proceedings like appeals etc. for or in connection with the rights in the said lands so vested, shall also be borne by the Government Company ;
- (3) the Government Company shall indemnify the Central Government or its officials against any other expenditure that may be necessary in connection with any proceedings by or against the Central Government or its officials regarding the aforesaid rights in the said lands so vested ;
- (4) the Government Company shall have no power to transfer the said lands to any other person without the prior approval of the Central Government ; and
- (5) the Government Company shall abide by such directions and conditions as may be given or imposed by the Central Government for particular areas of the said lands as and when necessary.

[F. No. 43015/13/2008-PRIW-I]

S. C. BHATIA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 18 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 2991.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इस के पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के कोयला मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2324, तारीख 13 सितम्बर, 2010 द्वारा जो भारत के राजपत्र, भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii), तारीख 18 सितम्बर, 2010 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के सभी अधिकारों के अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की सूचना दी थी ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी, ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का, पूर्वोक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और महाराष्ट्र सरकार से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इससे संलग्न अनुसूची में यथा वर्णित 431.27 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 1065.66 एकड़ (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि में या उस पर के सभी अधिकार अर्जित किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि यथा अनुसूची में वर्णित 431.27 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 1065.66 एकड़ (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि में या उस पर के सभी अधिकार अर्जित किए जाते हैं ;

इस अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र के रेखांक संख्या सी-1(ई)III/जेजेएमआर/859 - 0511, तारीख 24 मई, 2011 का निरीक्षण कलेक्टर, चंद्रपुर (महाराष्ट्र) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, काउंसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता (पिन - 700001) के कार्यालय में या महाप्रबंधक, वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (राजस्व विभाग), कोल एस्टेट, सिविल लाइन्स, नागपुर - 440001 (महाराष्ट्र) के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है ।

अनुसूची

न्यू माजरी अंडरग्राउन्ड से ओपनकास्ट ब्लॉक

माजरी क्षेत्र

जिला—चंद्रपुर (महाराष्ट्र)

[रेखांक संख्या सी-1(ई)III/जेजेएमआर/859 - 0511, तारीख 24 मई, 2011]

सभी अधिकार :

क्रम सं.	ग्राम का नाम	पटवारी सर्कल नम्बर	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टर में	टिप्पणियां
1.	पलसगांव	2	भद्रावती	चंद्रपुर	40.64	भाग
2.	शिवजीनगर	4	भद्रावती	चंद्रपुर	62.06	भाग
3.	नागलोन	2	भद्रावती	चंद्रपुर	109.27	भाग
4.	पटाला	3	भद्रावती	चंद्रपुर	219.30	भाग

कुल क्षेत्र :- 431.27 हेक्टर (लगभग)
या 1065.66 एकड़ (लगभग)

ग्राम पलसगांव में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्यांक :

235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242/1, 242/2, 243/1, 243/2, 243/3, 243/4, 244/1, 244/2, 244/3, 245, 246/1 और 246/2क, 246/2ख, 246/3, 246/4, 247/1, 247/2, 247/3, 247/4, 247/5, 247/6, 247/7, 247/8, 248, 249.

ग्राम शिवजीनगर में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्यांक :

10, 11/1क, 11/2, 11/3, 12, 13/1, 13/2, 14 (वन), 15/1, 15/2, 17, 18, 19 (वन), 20 (वन), 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29/1, 29/2, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 67, 69 (सरकारी), 70, 71, 74, नाला.

ग्राम नागलोन में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्यांक :

44/1, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61/1, 61/2, 61/3, 61/4, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67 (सरकारी), 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73/1, 73/2, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78/1, 78/2, 79, 82/1, 82/2, 84/1, 84/2, 86, 87/1, 87/2, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100/क, 100/ख, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105 (सरकारी), 106, 107/1, 107/2, 107/3, सड़क.

ग्राम पटाला में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्यांक :

243/1, 243/2, 245, 246, 247/1, 247/2, 247/3, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259/1, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278/1, 278/2, 279/1, 279/2, 279/3, 279/4, 279/5, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 288/1, 288/2, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293/1, 293/2, 293/3, 294, 295, 296/1, 296/2क, 296/2ख, 297, 300/2, 301/1, 301/2क, 301/2ख, 302, 303, 304/1, 304/2, 304/3, 304/4, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312/1, 312/2, 312/3, 313/1, 313/2, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318/1, 318/2, 318/3, 318/4, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323/1, 323/2, 323/3, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329/1, 329/2, 329/3, 329/4, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336/1, 336/2, 337, 338, 339, 357, 360, 361, 362/1, 362/2, 363, 364/1, 364/2, 364/3, 364/4, 365, 366, 369, 371, 372/1, 372/2, 373, 374, 375, 389, 390, 427, 428, 429, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 454, 455, 456, 457, सड़क, नाला.

सीमा वर्णन :

- क-ख रेखा ग्राम पटाला में बिन्दु "क" से आरंभ होती है और प्लॉट संख्यांक 446, 447, 449, 448, 443, 456, 457 की बाह्य सीमा के साथ गुजरती है फिर सड़क पार करती है फिर प्लॉट संख्यांक 375, 372/2, 372/1, 371, 369, 273, 272, 259/1, 258, 243/2, 243/1, 245, 246, 247/1 की बाह्य सीमा के साथ गुजरती है फिर नाला और ग्राम पटाला तथा ग्राम नागलोन की सम्मिलित ग्राम सीमा को पार करती है और ग्राम नागलोन से प्लॉट संख्यांक 106, 107/1 की बाह्य सीमा के साथ गुजरती है और बिन्दु "ख" पर मिलती है ।
- ख-ग रेखा ग्राम नागलोन से प्लॉट संख्यांक 107/1, 102, 101, 100/क, 100/ख की बाह्य सीमा के साथ गुजरती है फिर सड़क पार करती है और प्लॉट संख्यांक 45, 44/1 की बाह्य सीमा के साथ गुजरती है और ग्राम नागलोन तथा ग्राम पलसगांव की सम्मिलित ग्राम सीमा को पार करती है फिर ग्राम पलसगांव से प्लॉट संख्यांक 247/8, 247/7, 248 की बाह्य सीमा के साथ गुजरती है और बिन्दु "ग" पर मिलती है ।
- ग-घ रेखा ग्राम पलसगांव से प्लॉट संख्यांक 248, 249, 247/1, 246/2क, 245, 235, 236, 237 की बाह्य सीमा के साथ गुजरती है फिर ग्राम पलसगांव और ग्राम नागलोन की सम्मिलित ग्राम सीमा को पार करती है फिर ग्राम नागलोन से प्लॉट संख्यांक 61/4, 62 की बाह्य सीमा के साथ गुजरती है फिर ग्राम नागलोन और ग्राम शिवजीनगर की सम्मिलित ग्राम सीमा को पार करती है और ग्राम शिवजीनगर से प्लॉट संख्यांक 45, 44, 43, 42 की बाह्य सीमा के साथ गुजरती है फिर नाला पार करती है और प्लॉट संख्यांक 28, 29/1, 29/2, 19 (वन), 18, 17, 71, 34, 20 (वन), 15/1, 15/2, 13/1, 13/2 की बाह्य सीमा के साथ गुजरती है फिर ग्राम पटाला के प्लॉट संख्या 323/1 की बाह्य सीमा के साथ गुजरती है फिर ग्राम शिवजीनगर से प्लॉट संख्यांक 12, 10, 74, 11/2, 11/1क की बाह्य सीमा के साथ गुजरती है फिर ग्राम शिवजीनगर और ग्राम पटाला की सम्मिलित ग्राम सीमा को पार करती है फिर ग्राम पटाला से प्लॉट संख्यांक 333, 338, 339 की बाह्य सीमा के साथ गुजरती है और बिन्दु "घ" पर मिलती है ।
- घ-क रेखा ग्राम पटाला से प्लॉट संख्यांक 339, 337, 336/2, 336/1, 329/3, 357, 329/1, 360, 390, 389, 366, 293/2, 293/1, 369, 371, 372/1, 372/2, 373, 374 की बाह्य सीमा के साथ गुजरती है फिर सड़क पार करती है फिर प्लॉट संख्यांक 427, 428, 429 की बाह्य सीमा के साथ गुजरती है फिर पुनः सड़क पार करती है फिर प्लॉट संख्यांक 456, 455, 447, 443, 444, 445, 446 की बाह्य सीमा के साथ गुजरती है और आरंभिक बिन्दु "क" पर मिलती है ।

[फा. सं. 43015/9/2009-पीआरआईडबल्यू-1]

एस. सी. भाटिया, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th October, 2011

S.O. 2991.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal number S.O. 2324, dated the 13th September, 2010, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) and published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated the 18th September, 2010, the Central Government gave notice of its intention to acquire all rights in or over such land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification ;

And whereas, the competent authority in pursuance of Section 8 of the said Act has made his report to the Central Government ;

And whereas, the Central Government after considering the aforesaid report and after consulting the Government of Maharashtra, is satisfied that all rights in or over the land measuring 431.27 hectares (approximately) or 1065.66 acres (approximately) as described in the Schedule appended hereto, should be acquired ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby declares that all rights in or over the land measuring 431.27 hectares (approximately) or 1065.66 acres (approximately) as described in the Schedule, are hereby acquired .

The plan bearing number C-1(E)III/JJMR/859-0511, dated the 24th May, 2011 of the area covered by this notification, may be inspected in the Office of the Collector, Chandrapur (Maharashtra) or in the Office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Kolkata-700001 or in the Office of the General Manager, Western Coalfields Limited (Revenue Department), Coal Estate, Civil Lines, Nagpur-440001 (Maharashtra).

SCHEDULE**New Majri Underground to Opencast Block****Majri Area****District – Chandrapur (Maharashtra)**

(Plan bearing number C-1(E)III/JJMR/859-0511, dated the 24th May, 2011)

All Rights :

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Patwari circle Number	Tehsil	District	Area in hectares	Remarks
1.	Palasgaon	2	Bhadrawati	Chandrapur	40.64	Part
2.	Shivjinagar	4	Bhadrawati	Chandrapur	62.06	Part
3.	Naglone	2	Bhadrawati	Chandrapur	109.27	Part
4.	Patala	3	Bhadrawati	Chandrapur	219.30	Part

Total : 431.27 hectares (approximately)
or 1065.66 acres (approximately)

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Palasgaon :

235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242/1, 242/2, 243/1, 243/2, 243/3, 243/4, 244/1, 244/2, 244/3, 245, 246/1 & 246/2A, 246/2A, 246/2B, 246/3, 246/4, 247/1, 247/2, 247/3, 247/4, 247/5, 247/6, 247/7, 247/8, 248, 249.

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Shivjinagar :

10, 11/1A, 11/2, 11/3, 12, 13/1, 13/2, 14 (Forest), 15/1, 15/2, 17, 18, 19 (Forest), 20 (Forest), 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29/1, 29/2, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 67, 69 (Govt.), 70, 71, 74, Nallah.

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Naglone :

44/1, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61/1, 61/2, 61/3, 61/4, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67 (Govt.), 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73/1, 73/2, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78/1, 78/2, 79, 82/1, 82/2, 84/1, 84/2, 86, 87/1, 87/2, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100/A, 100/B, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105 (Govt.), 106, 107/1, 107/2, 107/3, Road.

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Patala :

243/1, 243/2, 245, 246, 247/1, 247/2, 247/3, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259/1, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278/1, 278/2, 279/1, 279/2, 279/3, 279/4, 279/5, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 288/1, 288/2, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293/1, 293/2, 293/3, 294, 295, 296/1, 296/2A, 296/2B, 297, 300/2, 301/1, 301/2A, 301/2B, 302, 303, 304/1, 304/2, 304/3, 304/4, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312/1, 312/2, 312/3, 313/1, 313/2, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318/1, 318/2, 318/3, 318/4, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323/1, 323/2, 323/3, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329/1, 329/2, 329/3, 329/4, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336/1, 336/2, 337, 338, 339, 357, 360, 361, 362/1, 362/2, 363, 364/1, 364/2, 364/3, 364/4, 365, 366, 369, 371, 372/1, 372/2, 373, 374, 375, 389, 390, 427, 428, 429, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 454, 455, 456, 457, Road, Nallah.

Boundary Description :

- A-B Line starts from point 'A' in village Patala and proceed along with the outer boundary of plot numbers 446, 447, 449, 448, 443, 456, 457 then crosses road, again passes along with the outer boundary of plot numbers 375, 372/2, 372/1, 371, 369, 273, 272, 259/1, 258, 243/2, 243/1, 245, 246, 247/1, then crosses Nallah and common village boundary of villages Patala and Naglone then proceed through village Naglone along the outer boundary of plot numbers 106, 107/1, and meets at Point 'B'.
- B-C Line passes through village Naglone along with the outer boundary of plot numbers 107/1, 102, 101, 100/A, 100/B, crosses road, again passes with the outer boundary of plot numbers 45, 44/1, then crosses common village boundary of villages Naglone and Palasgaon then proceed through village Palasgaon along with the outer boundary of plot numbers 247/8, 247/7, 248, and meets at Point 'C'.

- C-D Line passes through village Palasgaon along with the outer boundary of plot numbers 248, 249, 247/1, 246/2A, 245, 235, 236, 237, then crosses common village boundary of villages Palasgaon and Naglone and proceed through village Naglone along with the outer boundary of plot numbers 61/4, 62, then again crosses common village boundary of villages Naglone and Shivjinagar and proceed through village Shivjinagar along with the outer boundary of plot numbers 45, 44, 43, 42, crosses nallah then again passes along with the outer boundary of plot numbers 28, 29/1, 29/2, 19 (Forest), 18, 17, 71, 34, 20 (Forest), 15/1, 15/2, 13/1, 13/2, then 323/1 of village Patala, then again proceed through village Shivjinagar along with the outer boundary of plot numbers 12, 10, 74, 11/2, 11/1A, then crosses common village boundary of villages Shivjinagar and Patala and proceed through village Patala along with the outer boundary of plot numbers 333, 338, 339, and meets at Point 'D'.
- D-A Line passes through village Patala along with the outer boundary of plot numbers 339, 337, 336/2, 336/1, 329/3, 357, 329/1, 360, 390, 389, 366, 293/2, 293/1, 369, 371, 372/1, 372/2, 373, 374, then crosses road and again passes along with the outer boundary of plot numbers 427, 428, 429, again crosses road then passes along the outer boundary of plot numbers 456, 455, 447, 443, 444, 445, 446, and meets at starting Point 'A'.

[F. No. 43015/9/2009-PRIW-I]

S. C. BHATIA, Director

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 18 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 2992.—कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के कोयला मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्यांक का. आ. 673 तारीख, 23 फरवरी 2011, जो भारत के राजपत्र, भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii), तारीख 5 मार्च, 2011 में प्रकाशित होने पर, उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में या उस पर के सभी अधिकार (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त भूमि कहा गया है) उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन, सभी विल्लंगों से मुक्त होकर, आत्यंतिक रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित हो गए;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया है कि साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, सीपत रोड, डाकघर संख्या 60, जिला—बिलासपुर—495006 (छत्तीसगढ़) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् सरकारी कम्पनी कहा गया है), ऐसे निबंधनों और शर्तों का, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार इसे निमित्त अधिरोपित करना उचित समझे, अनुपालन करने के लिये तैयार है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि इस प्रकार निहित उक्त 536.551 हेक्टर (लगभग) भूमि में या उस पर के सभी अधिकार, तारीख 5 मार्च, 2011 से केन्द्रीय सरकार में इस प्रकार निहित बने रहने की बजाय, निम्नलिखित निबंधनों और शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, सरकारी कम्पनी में निहित हो जाएंगे, अर्थात्:—

- (1) सरकारी कम्पनी, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अधीन यथा अवधारित प्रतिकर, ब्याज, नुकसानों और वैसी ही मदों की बाबत किए गए सभी संदायों की केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रतिपूर्ति करेगी;
- (2) सरकारी कम्पनी द्वारा शर्त (1) के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकार को संदेय रकमों का अवधारण करने के प्रयोजन के लिये अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अधीन एक अधिकरण का गठन किया जाएगा तथा ऐसे किसी अधिकरण और ऐसे अधिकरण की सहायता करने के लिये नियुक्त व्यक्तियों के संबंधों में उपगत सभी व्यय, कम्पनी द्वारा वहन किये जायेंगे और इसी प्रकार निहित उक्त भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकार के लिये या उसके संबंध में जैसे अपील आदि सभी विधिक कार्यवाहियों की बाबत उपगत, सभी व्यय भी, इसी प्रकार सरकारी कम्पनी द्वारा वहन किये जाएंगे;
- (3) सरकारी कम्पनी, केन्द्रीय सरकार या उसके पदधारियों की, ऐसे किसी अन्य व्यय के संबंध में, क्षतिपूर्ति करेगी जो इस प्रकार निहित भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकारों के बारे में, केन्द्रीय सरकार या उसके पदधारियों द्वारा या उनके विरुद्ध किन्हीं कार्यवाहियों के संबंध में आवश्यक हो;
- (4) सरकारी कम्पनी को, केन्द्रीय सरकार के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना, उक्त भूमि में या उसके ऊपर इस प्रकार निहित अधिकार को किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को अंतरित करने की शक्ति नहीं होगी; और
- (5) सरकारी कम्पनी, ऐसे निदेशों और शर्तों का, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा, जब कभी आवश्यक हो, उक्त भूमि के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों के लिये दिए जाएं या अधिरोपित की जाए, पालन करेगी।

[फा. सं. 43015/30/2009-पीआरआईडब्ल्यू-1]

एस. सी. भाटिया, निदेशक

ORDER

New Delhi, the 18th October, 2011

S.O. 2992.—Whereas on the publication of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal number S.O. 673 dated the 23rd February, 2011 published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 5th March, 2011 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the lands and all rights in or over the land described in the Schedule appended to the said notification (hereinafter referred to as the said land) vested absolutely in the Central Government free from all encumbrances under sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the said Act ;

And, whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that the South Eastern Coalfields Limited, Seepat Road, Post Box Number 60, District-Bilaspur-495006 (Chhattisgarh) (hereinafter referred to as the Government Company) is willing to comply with such terms and conditions as the Central Government thinks fit to impose in this behalf ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby direct that the lands as all rights of 536.551 hectares (approximately) in or over the said lands so vested shall with effect from the 5th March, 2011 instead of continuing to so vest in the Central Government shall vest in the Government Company subject to the following terms and conditions, namely :—

- (1) The Government Company shall reimburse to the Central Government all payments made in respect of compensation, interest, damages and the like as determined under the provisions of the said Act;
- (2) A Tribunal shall be constituted under Section 14 of the Act, for the purpose of determining the amounts payable to the Central Government by the Government Company under condition (1) and all expenditure incurred in connection with any such tribunal and persons appointed to assist the tribunal shall be borne by the Government Company, and similarly, all expenditure incurred in respect of all legal proceedings like appeals etc. for or in connection with the rights in or over the said lands so vested, shall also be borne by the Government Company;
- (3) The Government Company shall indemnify the Central Government or its officials against any other expenditure that may be necessary in connection with any proceedings by or against the Central Government or its officials regarding the rights in or over the said lands so vested ;
- (4) The Government Company shall have no power to transfer the said lands and right in or over the said land so vested to any other persons without the prior approval of the Central Government; and
- (5) The Government Company shall abide by such direction and conditions as may be given or imposed by the Central Government for particular areas of the said lands as and when necessary.

[F. No. 43015/30/2009-PRIW-I]

S. C. BHATIA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 18 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 2993.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में उल्लिखित परिक्षेत्र की भूमि में से कोयला अभिप्राप्त किए जाने की संभावना है;

और, इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र का जिसकी रेखांक संख्या एमसीएल/जीएम(बीए)/कलिंगा ईस्ट ब्लॉक/2010/01, तारीख 20 दिसम्बर, 2010 है, निरीक्षण, महाप्रबंधक (एल/आर. एण्ड आर.), महानदी कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, जागृति विहार, बुर्ला, जिला-सम्बलपुर-768020 (उड़ीसा) के कार्यालय में या कलेक्टर और जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, अंगुल (उड़ीसा) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, काउंसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में कोयले का पूर्वोक्त करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है।

उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति :

- (i) संपूर्ण भूमि या उसके किसी भाग या ऐसी भूमि में या उसके ऊपर किसी अधिकार के अर्जन पर आक्षेप, या
- (ii) भूमि या ऐसी भूमि पर कोई अधिकार के प्रतिकर के हित के यदि कोई दावा, या

- (iii) खनन पट्टा अर्जन करने के अधीन अधिकारों की पूर्वेक्षण अनुज्ञप्ति प्रभावहीन हो जाने और भूमि संबंधी सभी नक्शे, चार्ट तथा अन्य दस्तावेजों का परिदान, अयस्कों या अन्य खनिजों के नमूनों का संग्रहण और उनका सम्यक विश्लेषण करने के लिए तथा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 की उपधारा (7) में निर्दिष्ट कोई अन्य कालावधि अभिलेखों या सामग्रियों की तैयारी के लिए प्रतिकर,

इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से नब्बे दिनों के भीतर, महाप्रबंधक, (एल/आर. एण्ड आर.), महानदी कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, जागृति विहार, बुर्ला, जिला-सम्बलपुर-768020 (उड़ीसा) को भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

महानदी कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड

कलिंगा ईस्ट ब्लॉक

भरतपुर एकस्पेंसन ओ.सी.पी., तालचेर,

जिला-अनुगुल (उड़ीसा)

(रेखांक संख्या-एमसीएल/जीएम(बीए)/कलिंगा ईस्ट ब्लॉक/2010/01, तारीख 20 दिसम्बर, 2010)

क्रम सं.	मौजा/ग्राम	थाना	ग्राम संख्या	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर में)	क्षेत्र (एकड़ में)	टिप्पणियां
1.	नकईपसी	कोलियरी	274	तालचेर	अनुगुल	201.61	498.19	भाग
2.	सत्यवादीपुर	कोलियरी	286	तालचेर	अनुगुल	29.94	73.98	पूर्ण
3.	निलाम्रीपुर	कोलियरी	283	तालचेर	अनुगुल	14.01	34.63	पूर्ण
4.	तिलोइपसी	कोलियरी	285	तालचेर	अनुगुल	97.36	240.57	पूर्ण
5.	खजुरिया	तालचेर	284	तालचेर	अनुगुल	81.95	202.49	पूर्ण
6.	किशोरचन्द्रपुर	तालचेर	281	तालचेर	अनुगुल	42.14	104.14	पूर्ण
7.	संराग	तालचेर	282	तालचेर	अनुगुल	100.42	248.13	पूर्ण
8.	जोरागाडिया	तालचेर	279	तालचेर	अनुगुल	36.42	90.00	भाग
9.	कन्धबेरीनी	तालचेर	295	तालचेर	अनुगुल	12.00	29.65	भाग
कुल :						615.85	1521.78	
						हेक्टेयर	एकड़	
						(लगभग)	(लगभग)	

सीमा वर्णन :

- क-ख-ग : रेखा बिन्दु 'क' से आरंभ होती है जो ग्राम खजुरिया सोलडा और कन्धबेरीनी की त्रिजंक्शन बिन्दु है। रेखा बिन्दु 'क' से प्रारंभ होकर पूर्व की ओर बढ़ते हुए बिन्दु 'ख' तक पहुँचती है जो ग्राम कन्धबेरीनी खजुरिया और संराग की सम्मिलित सीमा बिन्दु तथा त्रिजंक्शन बिन्दु है। रेखा बिन्दु 'ख' से ग्राम संराग की उत्तरी सीमा होते हुए बिन्दु 'ग' पर पहुँचती है जो ग्राम संराग वीरापली और कन्धबेरीनी के सम्मिलित सीमा बिन्दु तथा त्रिजंक्शन बिन्दु है।
- ग-घ-ङ-च : रेखा 'ग-घ' ग्राम संराग की पूर्वी दिशा की सीमा से गुजरती हुई बिन्दु 'घ' पर पहुँचती है जो ग्राम संराग किशोरचन्द्रपुर और वीरापली की सम्मिलित सीमा बिन्दु तथा त्रिजंक्शन बिन्दु है। रेखा 'घ-ङ' ग्राम किशोरचन्द्रपुर की उत्तरी सीमा से गुजरती हुई बिन्दु 'ङ' पर पहुँचती है जो ग्राम किशोरचन्द्रपुर, जोरागाडिया और वीरापली की सम्मिलित सीमा बिन्दु तथा त्रिजंक्शन बिन्दु है। उसके बाद रेखा ङ-च ग्राम जोरागाडिया की दक्षिणी भाग से होते हुए बिन्दु 'च' पर पहुँचती है जो ग्राम किशोरचन्द्रपुर जोरागाडिया, और कुरियाँ का त्रिजंक्शन बिन्दु है।
- च-छ-ज-झ : रेखा 'च-छ' बिन्दु 'च' से ग्राम किशोरचन्द्रपुर की पूर्वी सीमा से गुजरते हुए सम्मिलित सीमा 'छ' पर मिलती है जो ग्राम किशोरचन्द्रपुर पदमावतीपुर और राकस की त्रिजंक्शन बिन्दु है। रेखा 'छ' त्रिजंक्शन बिन्दु सम्मिलित सीमा ग्राम दक्षिणी सीमा ग्राम किशोरचन्द्रपुर से बढ़ते हुए बिन्दु 'ज' पर पहुँचती है जो ग्राम किशोरचन्द्रपुर, राकस और दासरथीपुर

की त्रिजंक्शन बिन्दु है। रेखा ज-झ ग्राम नकेइपसी पूर्वी भाग से होते हुए बिन्दु 'झ' पर मिलती है जो दासाथीपुर, नकेइपसी और डाँआरा ग्राम का त्रिजंक्शन बिन्दु है।

ज-झ-ट-ठ : रेखा 'झ' ग्राम नकेइपसी के दक्षिणी सीमा से गुजरती हुई सम्मिलित सीमा बिन्दु 'ज' पर पहुँचती है जो ग्राम नकेइपसी, दामोल और डाँआरा की त्रिजंक्शन बिन्दु है। वहाँ से रेखा ग्राम नकेइपसी की दक्षिणी पश्चिमी सीमा से गुजरती हुई ग्राम नकेइपसी, दामोल और प्रसन्ननगर की सम्मिलित सीमा बिन्दु 'ट' पर पहुँचती है जो त्रिजंक्शन बिन्दु ग्राम नकेइपसी दामोल और प्रसन्ननगर की है। रेखा दक्षिणी पश्चिमी बिन्दु होते हुए उत्तरी दिशा की ओर बढ़ते हुए बिन्दु 'ठ' पर पहुँचती है जो त्रिजंक्शन बिन्दु ग्राम नकेइपसी, संरांग और प्रसन्ननगर की है।

ठ-ड-ढ-ण : रेखा 'ठ' बिन्दु से ग्राम संरांग की दक्षिणी सीमा से गुजरती हुई जो सम्मिलित सीमा 'ड' पर मिलती है जो कि ग्राम संरांग, नीलाद्रीपुर और प्रसन्ननगर की त्रिजंक्शन बिन्दु है। रेखा 'ड' बिन्दु से ग्राम नीलाद्रीपुर की दक्षिणी सीमा से गुजरती हुई सम्मिलित सीमा 'ढ' पर पहुँचती है जो कि ग्राम नीलाद्रीपुर, प्रसन्ननगर और तेलईपसी की त्रिजंक्शन बिन्दु है। रेखा 'ढ' बिन्दु से होते हुए ग्राम तेलईपसी की दक्षिणी सीमा से गुजरते हुए सम्मिलित सीमा बिन्दु 'ण' पर पहुँचती है जो ग्राम तेलईपसी, सत्यवादीपुर और प्रसन्ननगर की त्रिजंक्शन बिन्दु है।

ण-त-थ-क : रेखा 'ण' बिन्दु से ग्राम सत्यवादीपुर की दक्षिणी पश्चिमी सीमा से गुजरते हुए सम्मिलित सीमा बिन्दु 'त' पर मिलती है जो कि ग्राम सत्यवादीपुर, सोलडा और तेलईपसी की त्रिजंक्शन बिन्दु है। रेखा बिन्दु 'त' से गुजरती हुई ग्राम तिलेइपसी की पश्चिमी सीमा होते हुए सम्मिलित बिन्दु 'थ' पर मिलती है जो कि ग्राम तेलईपसी, सोलडा और खजुरिया की त्रिजंक्शन बिन्दु है। रेखा बिन्दु 'थ' से गुजरते हुए ग्राम खजुरिया की पश्चिमी सीमा होते हुए सम्मिलित सीमा बिन्दु 'क' पर पहुँचती है जो कि ग्राम खजुरिया, सोलडा और कन्धवेरिवेणी की त्रिजंक्शन बिन्दु या आरम्भिक बिन्दु है।

[फा. सं. 43015/28/2010-पीआरआईडबल्यू-1]

एस. सी. भाटिया, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 18th October, 2011

S.O. 2993.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands in the locality mentioned in the Schedule annexed hereto :

And whereas, the Plan bearing number MCL/GM(BA)/Kalinga East Block/2010/01, dated the 20th December, 2010, of the area covered by this notification can be inspected at the Office of the General Manager (L/R & R), Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, Jagruti Vihar, Burla, District-Sambalpur-768020 (Orissa) or at Office of the Collector and the District Magistrate, Angul, (Orissa) or at Office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Kolkata;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal from lands described in the said Schedule;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may :

- (i) object to the acquisition of the whole or any part of the land, or of any rights in or over such land, or
- (ii) claim an interest in compensation if the land or any rights in or over such land, or
- (iii) seek compensation for prospecting licences ceasing to have effect, rights under mining leases being acquired, and deliver all maps, charts and other documents relating to the land, collection from the land of cores or other mineral samples and due analysis thereof and the preparation of any other relevant record or materials referred to in sub-section (7) of section 13 of the said Act,

to the General Manager (L/R & R), Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, Jagruti Vihar, Burla, District-Sambalpur-768020 (Orissa) within ninety days from the date of publication of this notification in the official Gazette.

SCHEDULE**Mahanadi Coalfields Limited****Kalinga East Block****Bharatpur Expansion OCP, Talcher,****District-Angul (Orissa)**

(Plan bearing number MCL/GM(BA)/Kalinga East Block/2010/01, dated the 20th December, 2010)

Sl. No.	Mouza/Village	Thana	Village Number	Tahsil	District	Area (in hectares)	Area (in acres)	Remark
1.	Nakeipasi	Colliery	274	Talcher	Angul	201.61	498.19	Part
2.	Satyabadipur	Colliery	286	Talcher	Angul	29.94	73.98	Full
3.	Niladripur	Colliery	283	Talcher	Angul	14.01	34.63	Full
4.	Tileipasi	Colliery	285	Talcher	Angul	97.36	240.57	Full
5.	Khajuria	Talcher	284	Talcher	Angul	81.95	202.49	Full
6.	Kishore-Chandrapur	Talcher	281	Talcher	Angul	42.14	104.14	Full
7.	Saranga	Talcher	282	Talcher	Angul	100.42	248.13	Full
8.	Jaragadia	Talcher	279	Talcher	Angul	36.42	90.00	Part
9.	Kandha-berani	Talcher	295	Talcher	Angul	12.00	29.65	Part
Total :						615.85	1521.78	
						hactares	acres	
						(approx- mately)	(approx- mately)	

Boundary description :

- A-B-C** : Line starts at starting point "A" i.e. tri-junction point of village Solada, Kandhabherani and Khajuria then passes through part of village Kandhabherani and meet the common village boundary i.e. tri-junction point of village Kandhabherani, Khajuria and Saranga which meets at point "B". Then line passes through the village northern boundary of village Saranga and meet at the common boundary of village i.e. tri-junction of village Saranga, Birapali and Kandhabherani which meets at point "C".
- C-D-E-F** : Line C and D passes the village Saranga and meet the common village boundary i.e. tri-junction point of village Saranga, Kishorechandrapur and Birapali which meets at point "D". The line passes the village northern boundary of Kishorechandrapur and meet the common village boundary i.e. tri-junction point of village Kishorechandrapur, Joragadia and Birapali which meets at point "E". The line passes through point of southern part village Joragadia and meet the common village boundary i.e. tri-junction point of village Kishorechandrapur, Joragadia and Kurinha which meets at point "F".
- F-G-H-I** : The Line passes the eastern boundry of village Kishorechandrapur and meet the common village boundary i.e. tri-junction point of village Kishorechandrapur, and northern point Padmabatipur and Rakas which meet at Point "G". The Line passes and meet the common village boundary i.e. tri-junction point of village Kishorechandrapur, Dasarathipur and Padmabatipur which meets at Point "H". The Line passes part of village Nakeipasi and meet the common village boundary i.e. tri-junction point of village Dasarathipur, Nakeipasi and Danara which meets at Point "I".

- I-J-K-L : The Line passes through the southern boundary of village Nakeipasi and meet the common village boundary i.e. tri-junction point of village Nakeipasi, Damol and Danara which meets at Point "J". The Line passes southern western boundary of Nakeipasi and meet the common village boundary i.e. tri-junction point of village Nakeipasi, Damol and Prasannagar which meets at Point "K". The Line passes from Southern western point towards northern and meet the common village boundary i.e. tri-junction point of village Nakeipasi, Saranga and Prasannagar which meets at Point "L".
- L-M-N-O : The Line passes village Southern boundary of village Saranga towards western side and meet the common village boundary i.e. tri-junction point of village Saranga, Niladripur and Prasannagar, which meets at Point "M". The Line passes through the southern boundary of village Niladripur and meet the common village boundary i.e. tri-junction point of village Niladripur, Prasannagar and Telaipasi which meets at Point "N". The Line passes through southern boundary of village Telaipasi and meet the common village boundary i.e. tri-junction point of village Telaipasi, Satyabadipur and Prasannagar, which meets at Point "O".
- O-P-Q-A : The Line passes through the southern and western boundary of village Satyabadipur and meet the common village boundary i.e. tri-junction point of village Satyabadipur, Solada, Telaipasi which meets at point "P". The Line passes through the western boundary of village Telaipasi and meet the common village boundary i.e. tri-junction point of village Telaipasi, Solada and Khajuria which meets at point "Q". The Line passes through western boundary of village Khajuria and meet the common village boundary i.e. tri-junction point of village Khajuria, Solada and Kandhaberani, which meets at Point "A". i.e. starting point.

[F. No. 43015/28/2010-PRIW-1]

S. C. BHATIA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 19 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 2994.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में उल्लिखित परिक्षेत्र की भूमि में से कोयला अभिप्राप्त होने की संभावना है;

अतः, उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि के क्षेत्र के विषय में अन्तर्विष्ट रेखांक संख्या आरईवी/06/2010 तारीख 16 जुलाई, 2010 का निरीक्षण, सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (भूमि और राजस्व), दरभंगा हाउस, रांची-834029 (झारखंड) के कार्यालय में या महाप्रबंधक, पिपरवार क्षेत्र या उपायुक्त, लातेहार, या उपायुक्त चतरा, झारखंड के कार्यालय में या महाप्रबंधक (गन्वेषण प्रभाग), आरआई-III, केन्द्रीय खान योजना एवं डिजाइन संस्थान, गोंडवाना पैलेस, कांके रोड, रांची के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, काउंसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में कोयले का पूर्वोक्षण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है।

उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति :—

- (i) संपूर्ण भूमि या उसके किसी भाग या ऐसी भूमि में या उसके ऊपर किसी अधिकार के अर्जन पर आक्षेप, या
- (ii) यदि भूमि या ऐसी भूमि में या उसके ऊपर किसी अधिकार के प्रतिकर के हित में कोई दावा, या
- (iii) खनन पट्टा अर्जन करने के अधीन अधिकारों की पूर्वोक्षित अनुज्ञापित प्रभावहीन हो जाने और भूमि संबंधी सभी नक्शे, चार्टों तथा अन्य दस्तावेजों का परिदान, अयस्कों या अन्य खनिजों के नमूनों का संग्रहण और उनका सम्यक विश्लेषण करने के लिए तथा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 की उप-धारा (7) में निर्दिष्ट कोई अन्य सुसंगत अभिलेखों या सामग्रियों की तैयारी के लिए प्रतिकर की मांग,

इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से नब्बे दिन के भीतर, महाप्रबंधक, सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, पिपरवार क्षेत्र, जिला-लातेहार और चतरा (झारखंड) या महाप्रबंधक, सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, भूमि और राजस्व, दरभंगा हाउस, रांची-834029 (झारखंड) के कार्यालय को भेजेगा।

अनुसूची

राहम - गोंदा कोल माइनिंग ब्लॉक

जिला—लातेहार और चतरा (झारखंड)

(रेखांक संख्या—आरईवी/06/2010 तारीख 16 जुलाई, 2010)

क्र. सं.	मौजा/ग्राम	थाना	ग्राम/थाना संख्या	जिला का नाम	क्षेत्र (एकड़ में) (लगभग)	क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर में) (लगभग)	टिप्पणियां
1.	सराधु	टंडवा	29/106	चतरा	1239.04	501.63	भाग
2.	नयपारम	टंडवा	56/213	चतरा	1384.33	560.45	भाग
3.	डुंदुवा	टंडवा	57/214	चतरा	123.35	49.93	भाग
4.	टंडवा	टंडवा	58/215	चतरा	1137.40	460.48	भाग
5.	गारीलौंग	टंडवा	59/216	चतरा	157.62	63.81	भाग
6.	कामता	टंडवा	60/217	चतरा	376.92	152.59	भाग
7.	मासीलौंग	टंडवा	61/218	चतरा	61.67	24.96	भाग
8.	राहम	टंडवा	62/219	चतरा	3392.29	1373.39	भाग
9.	गोंदा	टंडवा	63/220	चतरा	334.43	135.39	भाग
10.	सिदपा	टंडवा	64/221	चतरा	293.58	118.85	भाग
11.	चमातु	बालूमाथ	56	लातेहार	484.28	196.06	भाग
कुल :					8984.91	3637.54	

राहम गोंदा ब्लॉक का सीमा वर्णन :

- क-ख : रेखा 'क' से आरंभ होकर चमातु और सिदपा ग्रामों के भाग से गुजरती हुई बिन्दु 'ख' पर मिलती है ।
- ख-ग : रेखा सिदपा, गोंदा, राहम, डुन्दुआ और नये पारम ग्रामों के भाग से गुजरती हुई बिन्दु 'ग' पर मिलती है ।
- ग-घ : रेखा गरहिया नाला के मध्य रेखा से गुजरती हुई बिन्दु 'घ' पर मिलती है ।
- घ-ड. : रेखा टंडवा, गरीलौंग और कामता ग्रामों के भाग से गुजरती हुई बिन्दु 'ड.' पर मिलती है ।
- ड.-च-क : रेखा कामता, मसीलौंग, राहम, सराधु और चमातु ग्रामों के भाग से गुजरती हुई आरंभिक बिन्दु 'क' पर मिलती है ।

[फा.सं. 43015/16/2010-पीआरआईडब्ल्यू-1]

एस. सी. भाटिया, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 19th October, 2011

S.O. 2994.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands in the locality mentioned in the Schedule annexed hereto;

And whereas, the plan bearing number Rev/06/2010 dated the 16th July, 2010 containing of the areas of lands described in the said Schedules may be inspected at the office of the Central Coalfields Limited (Land and Revenue), Darbhanga House, Ranchi-834029 (Jharkhand) or at the office of the General Manager, Piparwar Area or Deputy Commissioner, Latehar, or Deputy Commissioner, Chatra, Jharkhand or at the office of the General Manager (Exploration Division), RI-III, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute, Gondwana Palace, Kanke Road, Ranchi or at the office of the Coal Controller-1, Council House Street, Kolkata;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal from lands described in the said Schedule;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may :

- (i) object to the acquisition of the whole or any part of the land, or of any rights in or over such land, or
- (ii) claim an interest in compensation if the land or any rights in or over such land, or
- (iii) seek compensation for prospecting licences ceasing to have effect, rights under mining leases being acquired, and deliver all maps, charts and other documents relating to the land, collection from the land of cores or other mineral samples and due analysis thereof and the preparation of any other relevant record or materials referred to in sub-section (7) of Section 13 of the said Act,

to the office of the General Manager, Central Coalfields Limited, Piparwar Area, District-Latehar and Chatra (Jharkhand) or General Manager, Central Coalfields Limited, Land and Revenue, Darbhanga House, Ranchi-834029 (Jharkhand) within ninety days from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.

SCHEDULE

Raham Gonda Coal Mining Block District-Latehar and Chatra (Jharkhand)

(Plan bearing No. Rev/06/2010 dated the 16th July, 2010)

Sl. No.	Mauja/Village	Thana	Village/Thana Number	Name of District	Area (in acres) (approximately)	Area (in hectares) (approximately)	Remarks
1.	Saradhu	Tandwa	29/106	Chatra	1239.04	501.63	Part
2.	Naiparam	Tandwa	56/213	Chatra	1384.33	560.45	Part
3.	Dundua	Tandwa	57/214	Chatra	123.35	49.93	Part
4.	Tandwa	Tandwa	58/215	Chatra	1137.40	460.48	Part
5.	Garilaung	Tandwa	59/216	Chatra	157.62	63.81	Part
6.	Kamta	Tandwa	60/217	Chatra	376.92	152.59	Part
7.	Masilang	Tandwa	61/218	Chatra	61.67	24.96	Part
8.	Raham	Tandwa	62/219	Chatra	3392.29	1373.39	Part
9.	Gonda	Tandwa	63/220	Chatra	334.43	135.39	Part
10.	Sidpa	Tandwa	64/221	Chatra	293.58	118.85	Part
11.	Chamatu	Balumath	56	Latehar	484.28	196.06	Part
Total :					8984.91	3637.54	

Boundary description of Raham Gonda Block :

- A-B : Line starts from Point 'A' and passes through part villages of Chamatu and Sidpa and meets at Point 'B'.
- BC : Line passes through part villages of Sidpa, Gonda, Raham, Dundua and Naipam and meets at point 'C'.
- CD : Line passes through centre line of Garhia nalla and meets at point 'D'.
- DE : Line passes through part villages of Tandwa, Garilaung and Kamta and meets at point 'E'.

E-F-A

Line passes through part village of Kamta, Masilung, Raham, Saradhu and Chamatu and meets at starting point 'A'.

[F. No. 43015/16/2010-PRIW-I]

S. C. BHATIA, Director

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 10 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 2995.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उपनियम (4) के अनुसरण में पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों को, जिनके 80 प्रतिशत या अधिक कर्मचारीवृन्द ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है :

हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड

- (1) बठिंडा क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय,
मानसा रोड, फूस मंडी,
बठिंडा (पंजाब) - 151001
- (2) कांडला टर्मिनल
मीठी रोहर रोड, जिला-कच्छ,
गांधीधाम-370211
- (3) शिमला क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय,
हमीर हाउस, तीसरा लोअर चक्कर,
शिमला (हिमाचल प्रदेश)

गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड

- (4) गेल भवन, सेक्टर-6
विद्याधर नगर, जयपुर-302023

[सं. 11011/1/2011(हिन्दी)]

जानकी आहुजा, उप निदेशक (रा.भा.)

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 10th October, 2011

S.O. 2995—In pursuance of Sub Rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for Official Proposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following offices of the Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, in which 80 per cent or more of the staff have acquired working Knowledge of Hindi :

Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited :

- (1) Bathinda Regional Office,
Mansa Road, Foos Mandi,
Bathinda (Punjab)-151001
- (2) Kandla Terminal,
Mithi Rohar Road, District-Kachchh,
Gandhidham-370211
- (3) Shimla Regional Office,
Hamir House, Third Lower Chakkar,
Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)

Gail (India) Limited

- (4) Gail Bhavan, Sector-6
Vidyadhar, Nagar,
Jaipur-302023

[No. 11011/1/2011(Hindi)]

JANKIAHUJA, Dy. Director (OL)

नई दिल्ली, 14 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 2996.—सरकारी स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 के खंड 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित संख्या का.आ.-777 दिनांक 11-3-2011 का आंशिक संशोधन करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार निम्न रूप से इस अधिसूचना से अनुबद्ध तालिका में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है। नामतः—

तालिका

क्रम सं.	इकाई/कार्यालय का नाम	अधिकारी का पदनाम	सरकारी स्थान की श्रेणियाँ और क्षेत्राधिकार की सीमाएँ
1.	नुमलीगढ़ रिफाइनरी लिमिटेड	वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक (नगरबस्ती एवं बुनियादी सुविधा), नुमलीगढ़ रिफाइनरी लिमिटेड, नुमलीगढ़ रिफाइनरी परिसर, जिला गोलाघाट-785699, असम	नुमलीगढ़, जिला गोलाघाट-785699, असम में स्थित नुमलीगढ़ रिफाइनरी लिमिटेड के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन सभी परिसर

को निम्नवत् रूप से प्रतिस्थापित किया जाएगा।

क्रम सं.	इकाई/कार्यालय का नाम	अधिकारी का पदनाम	सरकारी स्थान की श्रेणियाँ और क्षेत्राधिकार की सीमाएँ
1.	नुमलीगढ़ रिफाइनरी लिमिटेड	मुख्य प्रबंधक (नगरबस्ती एवं बुनियादी सुविधा), नुमलीगढ़ रिफाइनरी लिमिटेड, नुमलीगढ़ रिफाइनरी परिसर, जिला गोलाघाट-785699, असम	नुमलीगढ़, जिला गोलाघाट-785699, असम में स्थित नुमलीगढ़ रिफाइनरी लिमिटेड के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन सभी परिसर

[फा. सं. आर-20023/1/2011-ओ आर-1]

बी. के. दत्ता, जवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th October, 2011

S.O. 2996.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Un-authorized Occupants) Act, 1971 and in partial modification of the notification of the Govt. of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas published vide No. S.O. 777 dated 11-3-2011 in the Gazette of India, the Central Government makes the following amendments in the table annexed to this notification as under namely :—

TABLE

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit/Office	Designation of the Officer	Categories of Public premises and local limits of jurisdiction
1.	Numaligarh Refinery Limited	Senior Manager (Township and Estates) Numaligarh Refinery Limited, P.O. Numaligarh Refinery Complex, Distt. Golaghat-785699, Assam.	All premises under the administrative control of Numaligarh Refinery Limited located at Numaligarh, Distt. Golaghat-785699, Assam

shall be substituted as under :

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit/Office	Designation of the Officer	Categories of Public premises and local limits of jurisdiction
1.	Numaligarh Refinery Limited	Chief Manager (Township and Estates) Numaligarh Refinery Limited, P.O. Numaligarh Refinery Complex, Distt. Golaghat-785699, Assam.	All premises under the administrative control of Numaligarh Refinery Limited located at Numaligarh, Distt. Golaghat-785699, Assam.

[F. No. R-20023/1/2011-OR-1]

B. K. DATTA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 2997.—भारत सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 2750, तारीख 29 अक्टूबर, 2010 द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, तमिलनाडु में तिरुतनी के पास विजयवाड़ा-नेल्लोर-चेन्नई पाइपलाइन के टर्मिनल प्वाइंट से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा चेन्नई-ट्यूटीकोरिन पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के लिए अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 15 जुलाई, 2011 को अथवा उससे पूर्व उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं;

और, पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में जनता की ओर से कोई आक्षेप प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और, भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से भारत सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड, में निहित होगा

अनुसूची

तालुक : अरक्कोणम		जिला : वेल्लोर		राज्य : तमिलनाडु	
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे सं / सब डिविजन सं.	आर.ओ.यू.अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल			
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि.एयर	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) सीरुनामल्ली	2 6 2	00	00	68	
	2 6 3	00	30	89	
	2 6 4	00	03	67	
2) अगवलम	139	00	01	28	
	1	00	73	46	
	2/1वी	00	05	45	
	2/1ए	00	29	90	
	2/1डी	00	00	45	
	2/1डी	00	05	42	
	2/1ई	00	03	50	
	2/1जी	00	00	16	
	2/1एच	00	00	23	
	6/2सी	00	04	90	
	6/2डी	00	06	97	
	6/2ई	00	01	87	
	6/2एफ	00	03	91	
	6/2जी	00	14	77	
	6/2एन	00	15	05	
	6/2एम	00	00	70	
	6/2एल	00	15	64	
	7/1वी4	00	00	10	
	7/1वी3	00	19	19	
	7/1वी2	00	05	75	
	7/1वी8	00	34	66	
	7/1सी1	00	10	41	
	8/2	00	14	78	
	8/4	00	00	10	
	9/1डी1	00	37	12	
	9/1सी	00	06	45	
	9/2ई	00	24	22	
	9/2डी	00	01	32	
	9/2सी	00	03	89	
	10/1	00	03	20	
	10/2	00	20	16	
	10/5	00	21	50	
	11/2ए				

1	2	3	4	5
2) अगवलय (निरंतर)	11/2वी	00	01	30
	11/2सी	00	22	30

[फा सं. एल.-14014/76/2010-जी.पी.]

के. के. शर्मा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th August, 2011

S. O. 2997.—Whereas by notification of Government of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, number S.O. 2750, dated 29th October, 2010, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying Chennai – Tuticorin gas pipeline for transportation of natural gas from terminal point of Vijayawada – Nellore - Chennai pipeline near Tiruttani in TamilNadu by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited to consumers in various parts of the country ;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on or before 15th July, 2011;

And whereas, no objections were received from the public to the laying of the pipeline ;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has, under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government of India;

And whereas, Government of India, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declares that the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby directs that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, free from all encumbrances.

Schedule

Taluk: Arakkonam		District: Vellore		State: Tamil Nadu	
Village	Survey No. /Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for RoU			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Sirunamalli	262	00	00	68	
	263	00	30	89	
	264	00	03	67	
2) Agavalam	139	00	01	28	
	1	00	73	46	
	2/1B	00	05	45	
	2/1A	00	29	90	
	2/1D	00	00	45	
	2/1E	00	05	42	
	2/1G	00	03	50	
	2/1H	00	00	16	
	6/2C	00	00	23	
	6/2D	00	04	90	
	6/2E	00	06	97	
	6/2F	00	01	87	
	6/2G	00	03	91	
	6/2N	00	14	77	
	6/2M	00	15	05	
	6/2L	00	00	70	
	7/1B4	00	15	64	
	7/1B3	00	00	10	
	7/1B2	00	19	19	
	7/1B8	00	05	75	
	7/1C1	00	34	66	
	8/2	00	10	41	
	8/4	00	14	78	
	9/1D1	00	00	10	
	9/1C	00	37	12	
	9/2E	00	06	45	
	9/2D	00	24	22	
	9/2C	00	01	32	
	10/1	00	03	89	
	10/2	00	03	20	
	10/5	00	20	16	
	11/2A	00	21	50	

1	2	3	4	5
2) Agavalam(contd)	11/2B	00	01	30
	11/2C	00	22	30

F. No. L-14014/76/2010-G.P.]
K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 2998.—भारत सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 2751, तारीख 29 अक्टूबर, 2010 द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, तमिलनाडु में तिरुतनी के पास विजयवाड़ा-नेल्लोर-चेन्नई पाइपलाइन के टर्मिनल प्वाइंट से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा चेन्नई-ट्यूटीकोरिन पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के लिए अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 10 अगस्त, 2011 को अथवा उससे पूर्व उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं;

और, पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में जनता की ओर से कोई आक्षेप प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और, भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से भारत सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड, में निहित होगा

अनुसूची

तालुक : आरकोट		जिला : वेल्लोर		राज्य : तमिलनाडु	
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे सं./ सब डिविजन सं.	आर.ओ.यू.अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल			
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि-एयर	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) सेम्बक्काम	92/1ए	00	12	50	
	94/2सी	00	00	37	
	92/1बी	00	01	14	
	94/2बी	00	12	20	
	94/2ए	00	00	10	
	95/1बी	00	07	18	
	95/1ए1	00	05	21	
	95/1ए2	00	09	99	
	95/1ए3	00	04	53	
	95/1सी2	00	08	71	
	95/1सी3	00	07	60	
	95/2ए	00	04	86	
	95/1डी1	00	03	98	
	95/2ई	00	01	21	
	95/1डी2	00	08	09	
	95/1डी3	00	08	95	
	95/1डी4	00	09	64	
	98/2डी	00	00	31	
	98/2एफ	00	01	47	
	99/2डी	00	03	49	
	3/1ए	00	03	27	
	99/2बी1	00	13	32	
	99/2बी2	00	07	47	
	100/2	00	24	03	
	100/3	00	02	36	
	101/3	00	41	37	
	102	00	46	07	
	28	00	41	60	
	25/1ए	00	02	29	
	53/2	00	01	83	
	53/1	00	05	23	
	55	00	05	62	
	54/3	00	05	98	
	54/4	00	16	96	
	56/1	00	31	49	
	56/3ए	00	12	70	
	56/2	00	02	68	

1	2	3	4	5
1) सेखकाम (निरंतर)	56/3बी	00	02	08
	56/4	00	02	90
	57	00	09	84
	73/2	00	08	34
	75/1	00	00	20
	74	00	04	61
	73/3	00	14	67
	72	00	03	55
	71/2	00	00	84
	81	00	13	58
	सर्वे न. 83 में चैनल	00	19	07
2) माखकाम	41/1सी	00	03	19
	41/1डी	00	14	25
	41/1ई	00	02	81
	41/2सी	00	03	85
	78	00	09	39
	81	00	02	54
	79	00	03	63
	80/2	00	11	58
	80/3	00	13	91
	83	00	07	72
	89/3बी	00	00	23
	89/4	00	00	10
	86/2	00	05	08
	86/1	00	04	27
	87	00	05	58
	88/1सी	00	00	40
	88/1ई	00	04	24
	141/1	00	03	65
	141/2	00	15	90
	88/2	00	00	11
	140	00	03	53
	139/1	00	05	43
	138/1	00	00	10
	138/2बी	00	13	26
	143/1	00	05	94
	138/2ए	00	06	78
	138/2सी	00	15	72
	138/3	00	04	05
	145/2	00	22	20
	145/3ए	00	02	31
	146	00	08	73

1	2	3	4	5
2) मासिककाम (निरंतर)	145/1बी	00	07	74
	145/1सी	00	06	95
	145/1ए	00	00	69
	145/3बी	00	03	85
	151/2ए	00	01	99
	151/2बी	00	07	27
	151/2सी	00	06	02
	152	00	26	54
	153/1	00	08	41
	153/2	00	10	84
	154/3सी	00	23	99
	154/4ए1	00	06	47
	154/4ए2	00	07	61
	154/4बी1	00	14	53
	154/4बी2	00	00	80
	156/8ए	00	00	10
	155/2	00	11	70
	85/1	00	03	52
	85/2बी	00	04	36
	85/2ए	00	12	17
	142/1	00	00	10

[फा सं. एल.-14014/76/2010-जी.पी.]

के. के. शर्मा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2011

S. O. 2998.—Whereas by notification of Government of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, number S.O. 2751, dated. 29th October, 2010, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying Chennai – Tuticorin gas pipeline for transportation of natural gas from terminal point of Vijayawada – Nellore - Chennai pipeline near Tiruttani in Tamil Nadu by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited to consumers in various parts of the country;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on or before 10th August, 2011;

And whereas, no objections were received from the public to the laying of the pipeline;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has, under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government of India;

And whereas, Government of India, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declares that the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby directs that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, free from all encumbrances.

Schedule

Taluk: Arcot		District: Vellore		State: Tamil Nadu	
Village	Survey No. /Sub-Division.	Area to be acquired for RoU			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Sembakkam	92/1A	00	12	50	
	94/2C	00	00	37	
	92/1B	00	01	14	
	94/2B	00	12	20	
	94/2A	00	00	10	
	95/1B	00	07	18	
	95/1A1	00	05	21	
	95/1A2	00	09	99	
	95/1A3	00	04	53	
	95/1C2	00	08	71	
	95/1C3	00	07	60	
	95/2A	00	04	86	
	95/1D1	00	03	98	
	95/2E	00	01	21	
	95/1D2	00	08	09	
	95/1D3	00	08	95	
	95/1D4	00	09	64	
	98/2D	00	00	31	
	98/2F	00	01	47	
	99/2D	00	03	49	
	3/1A	00	03	27	
	99/2B1	00	13	32	
	99/2B2	00	07	47	
	100/2	00	24	03	
	100/3	00	02	36	
	101/3	00	41	37	
	102	00	46	07	
	28	00	41	60	
	25/1A	00	02	29	
	53/2	00	01	83	
	53/1	00	05	23	
	55	00	05	62	
	54/3	00	05	98	
	54/4	00	16	96	
	56/1	00	31	49	
	56/3A	00	12	70	
	56/2	00	02	68	

3754 G1111 - 15E

1	2	3	4	5
1) Sembakkam (Contd)	56/3B	00	02	08
	56/4	00	02	90
	57	00	09	84
	73/2	00	08	34
	75/1	00	00	20
	74	00	04	61
	73/3	00	14	67
	72	00	03	55
	71/2	00	00	84
	81	00	13	58
	Channel in Survey No.83	00	19	07
2) Mambakkam	41/1C	00	03	19
	41/1D	00	14	25
	41/1E	00	02	81
	41/2C	00	03	85
	78	00	09	39
	81	00	02	54
	79	00	03	63
	80/2	00	11	58
	80/3	00	13	91
	83	00	07	72
	89/3B	00	00	23
	89/4	00	00	10
	86/2	00	05	08
	86/1	00	04	27
	87	00	05	58
	88/1C	00	00	40
	88/1E	00	04	24
	141/1	00	03	65
	141/2	00	15	90
	88/2	00	00	11
	140	00	03	53
	139/1	00	05	43
	138/1	00	00	10
	138/2B	00	13	26
	143/1	00	05	94
	138/2A	00	06	78
	138/2C	00	15	72
	138/3	00	04	05
	145/2	00	22	20
	145/3A	00	02	31
	146	00	08	73

1	2	3	4	5
2) Mambakkam (Contd)	145/1B	00	07	74
	145/1C	00	06	95
	145/1A	00	00	69
	145/3B	00	03	85
	151/2A	00	01	99
	151/2B	00	07	27
	151/2C	00	06	02
	152	00	26	54
	153/1	00	08	41
	153/2	00	10	84
	154/3C	00	23	99
	154/4A1	00	06	47
	154/4A2	00	07	61
	154/4B1	00	14	53
	154/4B2	00	00	80
	156/8A	00	00	10
	155/2	00	11	70
	85/1	00	03	52
	85/2B	00	04	36
	85/2A	00	12	17
	142/1	00	00	10

F. No. L-14014/76/2010-G.P.]

K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 2999.— भारत सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2681 तारीख 29 अक्टूबर, 2010 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, मैसर्स रिलायंस इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के आन्ध्र प्रदेश में पूर्वी तट पर ऑनशोर टर्मिनल से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा काकीनाडा- बासुदेवपुर-हावडा गैस पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 18 जून, 2011 को अथवा उससे पूर्व उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और, पाइपलाइन बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में, जनता की ओर से कोई आक्षेप प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और, भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से भारत सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगों से मुक्त, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : बंकी		जिला : कटक	राज्य : ओडिशा		
गाँव का नाम		सर्वे सं/सब डिविजन सं.	आर.ओ.यू.अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि.एयर
1		2	3	4	5
1) कुसुपंगी		3178	00	00	34
		3177	00	00	63
		3172	00	00	74
		3141	00	04	43
		3135	00	04	85
		3126	00	00	39
		3128	00	06	09
		3132	00	04	46
		2872	00	01	35
		2873	00	00	67
		3123	00	02	32
		2874	00	02	15
		2878	00	03	68
		2877	00	00	12
		2879	00	01	35
		2880	00	00	79
		2881	00	02	33
		2838	00	05	05
		2871	00	01	86
		416	00	02	68
		2837	00	01	71
		2674	00	09	98
		2675	00	27	34
		2676	00	02	50
		2645	00	00	97
		2614	00	03	19
		2613	00	00	10
		2615	00	03	48
		2616	00	05	94
		2617	00	06	89
		2619	00	02	25
		2620	00	00	32
		2625	00	04	37
		2622	00	01	61
		2623	00	02	77
		2624	00	02	81
		2521	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
1) कुसुपंजी (निरंतर)	2625/4400	00	01	97
	2425/4401	00	00	57
	2743	00	02	51
	2520	00	00	56
	2518	00	01	74
	2517	00	01	91
	2514	00	01	60
	2513	00	00	97
	2512	00	02	53
	2506	00	02	44
	2507	00	02	28
	2508	00	00	10
	2505	00	02	05
	2502	00	02	86
	2503	00	00	10
	2501	00	01	99
	2500	00	00	25
	2498	00	02	46
	2499	00	00	56
	2497	00	02	44
	2496	00	00	82
	2495	00	00	46
	2494	00	00	72
	2493	00	02	95
	2491	00	05	98
	2490	00	04	66
	2488	00	03	16
	2487	00	03	02
	2486	00	01	86
	2485	00	03	60
	2484	00	02	12
	2481	00	02	17
	2480	00	05	00
	2479	00	04	81
	2478	00	03	06
	2477	00	00	53
	2476	00	00	83
	2475	00	03	57
	2474	00	08	57
	1692	00	02	84
	1691	00	02	40
	1689	00	03	66

1	2	3	4	5
1) कुसुपंगी (निरंतर)	1687	00	05	22
	1686	00	01	99
	1492	00	07	02
	1497	00	00	10
	1490	00	02	24
	1489/4402	00	03	55
	1486	00	03	72
	1487	00	00	10
	1484	00	03	59
	1483	00	02	76
	1479	00	00	22
	1481	00	00	82
	1470	00	02	32
	1468	00	00	10
	1469	00	01	14
	1419	00	04	10
	1422	00	08	00
	1423	00	02	17
	1424	00	02	35
	1425	00	00	27
	1426	00	01	75
	1428	00	02	68
	1429	00	02	25
	1705	00	04	46
	971/4122	00	00	29
	877	00	14	78
	973	00	02	01
2) चकुलेश्वर	836	00	00	10
	835	00	03	07
	834	00	02	13
	833	00	08	32
	832	00	03	40
	854	00	00	83
	855	00	02	92
	857	00	04	27
	860	00	02	63
	861	00	02	17
	782	00	00	25
	788	00	02	44
	787	00	03	87
	790	00	00	70
	766	00	01	74

1	2	3	4	5
2) वकुलेश्वर (निरंतर)	784	00	00	51
	786	00	02	34
	785	00	01	99
	772	00	03	44
	771	00	03	10
	695	00	04	17
	768	00	00	12
	698	00	01	72
	699	00	01	44
	700	00	01	82
	701	00	04	48
	660	00	03	93
	659	00	00	68
	676	00	00	10
	662	00	03	51
	664	00	01	56
	669	00	00	71
	668	00	02	48
	666	00	01	86
	665	00	00	23
	667	00	02	28
	670	00	04	93
	674	00	00	52
	671	00	02	17
	672	00	04	80
	640	00	02	11
	639	00	01	28
	673	00	03	72
	569	00	03	24
	571	00	02	94
	572	00	00	21
	387	00	00	10
	386	00	01	33
	385	00	03	22
	384	00	01	83
	382	00	00	10
	383	00	25	02
	370	00	04	12
	364	00	06	78
	363	00	02	32
	400	00	01	08
	401	00	01	00

1	2	3	4	5
2) चकुलेश्वर (निरंतर)	323	00	14	95
	402	00	00	24
	322	00	06	33
	228	00	09	20
	229	00	11	08
3) पायपुर	65	00	18	39
	104	00	07	22
मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : अठागढ	जिला : कटक	राज्य : ओडिशा		
1) कन्दरपुर	548	00	09	56
	499	00	05	22
	500	00	04	65
	496	00	07	11
	494	00	04	71
	492	00	04	60
	495	00	02	06
	488	00	01	37
	490	00	00	21
	491	00	06	23
	740	00	00	95
	739	00	06	96
	738	00	01	97
	744	00	30	70
	746	00	02	35
	753	00	05	24
	754	00	04	67
	755	00	03	47
	756	00	04	70
	749	00	02	79
	757	00	03	48
	758	00	05	10
	759	00	01	67
	766	00	01	26
	782	00	02	00
	783	00	10	17
	781	00	00	58
	786	00	06	68
	789	00	04	40
	790	00	03	25
	793	00	04	23
	796	00	01	65
	797	00	02	85
	806	00	04	16
	775	00	00	36

1	2	3	4	5
1) कन्दरपुर (निरंतर)	774	00	01	57
	808	00	11	30
	809	00	14	75
	810	00	11	60
	811	00	00	70
	818	00	11	35
	819	00	12	17
	822	00	19	97
	823	00	11	80
	824	00	10	85
	825	00	07	70
	826	00	00	10
	837	00	02	94
	838	00	14	30
	881	00	22	43
	883	00	02	87
	882	00	22	65
	901	00	00	10
	880	00	07	85
	903	00	14	17
	847	00	19	00
	858	00	12	68
	857	00	06	34

[फा सं. एल.-14014/71/2010-जी.पी.]

के. के. शर्मा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st October, 2011

S. O. 2999.—Whereas by notification of Government of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 2681 dated 29th October, 2010, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying Kakinada-Basudebpur-Howrah gas pipeline for transportation of natural gas from onshore terminal at East coast of Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited to the consumers in various parts of the country;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on or before 18th June, 2011;

~~And whereas,~~

~~No~~ objections were received from the public to the laying of the pipeline;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government of India;

And whereas, Government of India, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, have decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declare that the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby direct that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, free from all encumbrances.

Schedule

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Banki		District:Cuttack		State:Orissa	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for RoU			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Kusupangi	3178	00	00	34	
	3177	00	00	63	
	3172	00	00	74	
	3141	00	04	43	
	3135	00	04	85	
	3126	00	00	39	
	3128	00	06	09	
	3132	00	04	46	
	2872	00	01	35	
	2873	00	00	67	
	3123	00	02	32	
	2874	00	02	15	
	2878	00	03	68	
	2877	00	00	12	
	2879	00	01	35	
	2880	00	00	79	
	2881	00	02	33	
	2838	00	05	05	
	2871	00	01	86	
	416	00	02	68	
	2837	00	01	71	
	2674	00	09	98	
	2675	00	27	34	
	2676	00	02	50	
	2645	00	00	97	
	2614	00	03	19	
	2613	00	00	10	
	2615	00	03	48	
	2616	00	05	94	
	2617	00	06	89	
	2619	00	02	25	
	2620	00	00	32	
	2625	00	04	37	
	2622	00	01	61	
	2623	00	02	77	
	2624	00	02	81	
	2521	00	00	10	

1	2	3	4	5
1) Kusupangi (Contd)	2625/4400	00	01	97
	2425/4401	00	00	57
	2743	00	02	51
	2520	00	00	56
	2518	00	01	74
	2517	00	01	91
	2514	00	01	60
	2513	00	00	97
	2512	00	02	53
	2506	00	02	44
	2507	00	02	28
	2508	00	00	10
	2505	00	02	05
	2502	00	02	86
	2503	00	00	10
	2501	00	01	99
	2500	00	00	25
	2498	00	02	46
	2499	00	00	56
	2497	00	02	44
	2496	00	00	82
	2495	00	00	46
	2494	00	00	72
	2493	00	02	95
	2491	00	05	98
	2490	00	04	66
	2488	00	03	16
	2487	00	03	02
	2486	00	01	86
	2485	00	03	60
	2484	00	02	12
	2481	00	02	17
	2480	00	05	00
	2479	00	04	81
	2478	00	03	06
	2477	00	00	53
	2476	00	00	83
	2475	00	03	57
	2474	00	08	57
	1692	00	02	84
	1691	00	02	40
	1689	00	03	66

1	2	3	4	5
1) Kusupangi (Contd)	1687	00	05	22
	1686	00	01	99
	1492	00	07	02
	1497	00	00	10
	1490	00	02	24
	1489/4402	00	03	55
	1486	00	03	72
	1487	00	00	10
	1484	00	03	59
	1483	00	02	76
	1479	00	00	22
	1481	00	00	82
	1470	00	02	32
	1468	00	00	10
	1469	00	01	14
	1419	00	04	10
	1422	00	08	00
	1423	00	02	17
	1424	00	02	35
	1425	00	00	27
	1426	00	01	75
	1428	00	02	68
	1429	00	02	25
	1705	00	04	46
	971/4122	00	00	29
	877	00	14	78
	973	00	02	01
2) Chakuleswar	836	00	00	10
	835	00	03	07
	834	00	02	13
	833	00	08	32
	832	00	03	40
	854	00	00	83
	855	00	02	92
	857	00	04	27
	860	00	02	63
	861	00	02	17
	782	00	00	25
	788	00	02	44
	787	00	03	87
	790	00	00	70
	766	00	01	74

1	2	3	4	5
2) Chakuleswar (Contd)				
784		00	00	51
786		00	02	34
785		00	01	99
772		00	03	44
771		00	03	10
695		00	04	17
768		00	00	12
698		00	01	72
699		00	01	44
700		00	01	82
701		00	04	48
660		00	03	93
659		00	00	68
676		00	00	10
662		00	03	51
664		00	01	56
669		00	00	71
668		00	02	48
666		00	01	86
665		00	00	23
667		00	02	28
670		00	04	93
674		00	00	52
671		00	02	17
672		00	04	80
640		00	02	11
639		00	01	28
673		00	03	72
569		00	03	24
571		00	02	94
572		00	00	21
387		00	00	10
386		00	01	33
385		00	03	22
384		00	01	83
382		00	00	10
383		00	25	02
370		00	04	12
364		00	06	78
363		00	02	32
400		00	01	08
401		00	01	00

1	2	3	4	5
2) Chakuleswar (Contd)	323	00	14	95
	402	00	00	24
	322	00	06	33
	228	00	09	20
	229	00	11	08

3) Pathapur	65	00	18	39
	104	00	07	22

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Athagad	District:Cuttack	State:Orissa
1) Kandarpur	548	00 09 56
	499	00 05 22
	500	00 04 65
	496	00 07 11
	494	00 04 71
	492	00 04 60
	495	00 02 06
	488	00 01 37
	490	00 00 21
	491	00 06 23
	740	00 00 95
	739	00 06 96
	738	00 01 97
	744	00 30 70
	746	00 02 35
	753	00 05 24
	754	00 04 67
	755	00 03 47
	756	00 04 70
	749	00 02 79
	757	00 03 48
	758	00 05 10
	759	00 01 67
	766	00 01 26
	782	00 02 00
	783	00 10 17
	781	00 00 58
	786	00 06 68
	789	00 04 40
	790	00 03 25
	793	00 04 23
	796	00 01 65
	797	00 02 85
	806	00 04 16
	775	00 00 36

1	2	3	4	5
1) Kandarpur (Contd)	774	00	01	57
	808	00	11	30
	809	00	14	75
	810	00	11	60
	811	00	00	70
	818	00	11	35
	819	00	12	17
	822	00	19	97
	823	00	11	80
	824	00	10	85
	825	00	07	70
	826	00	00	10
	837	00	02	94
	838	00	14	30
	881	00	22	43
	883	00	02	87
	882	00	22	65
	901	00	00	10
	880	00	07	85
	903	00	14	17
	847	00	19	00
	858	00	12	68
	857	00	06	34

F. No. L-14014/71/2010-G.P.]

K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 3000.— भारत सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2748 तारीख 29.10.2010 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, तमिलनाडु में तिरुतुनी के पास विजयवाडा-नैलुर-चैन्नई पाइपलाइन के टर्मिनल प्वाइंट से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलोजिसटिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा चैन्नई - वंगलौर - मंगलौर पाइपलाइन विछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 17 जुलाई, 2011 को अथवा उससे पूर्व उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं ;

और, पाइपलाइन विछाने के संबंध में, जनता की ओर से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और अननुज्ञात कर दिया गया ;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और, भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

अनुसूची

तालिका : तीप्पुर		जिला : तुमकुर		राज्य : कर्नाटक	
गाँव का नाम		सर्वे सं/सब विविजन सं.		अर.ओ.यू.अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल	
				हेक्टेयर	एयर
1		2		3	4
1) यडीहल्ली		44		00	35
		39		00	19
		41		00	01
		40/1ए1		00	34
		40/2ए1		00	53
		37/3ए		00	33
		36/1		00	02

[फा सं. एल.-14014/73/2010-जी.पी.]

के. के. शर्मा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st October, 2011

S. O. 3600.— Whereas by notification of Government of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, number S.O. 2748 dated 29-10-2010, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying Chennai-Bangalore-Mangalore gas pipeline for transportation of natural gas from terminal point of Vijayawada-Nellore-Chennai pipeline near Tiruttani in Tamil Nadu by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited to consumers in various parts of the country;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on or before 17th July, 2011;

And whereas, the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has, under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government of India;

And whereas, Government of India, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declares that the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby directs that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, free from all encumbrances.

और, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से भारत सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगों से मुक्त, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

Schedule

Taluk:Tiptur	District:Tumkur	State:Karnataka		
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for RoU		
		Hec	Are	C-Are
1	2	3	4	5
1) Yadihalli	44	00	35	50
	39	00	19	89
	41	00	01	60
	40/1A1	00	34	11
	40/2A1	00	53	85
	37/3A	00	33	41
	36/1	00	02	08

F. No. L-14014/73/2010-G.P.]

K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 3001.— भारत सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2680 तारीख 29 अक्टूबर 2010 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, मैसर्स रिलाएंस इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के आन्ध्र प्रदेश में पूर्वी तट पर ऑनशोर टर्मिनल से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा काकीनाडा- बासुदेवपुर-हावडा गैस पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 11 जून, 2011 को अथवा उससे पूर्व उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं ;

और, पाइपलाइन बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में, जनता की ओर से कोई आक्षेप प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और, भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से भारत सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगों से मुक्त, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : बंकी	जिला : कटक	राज्य : ओडिशा		
गाँव का नाम	सर्वेक्षण विभाग सं.	आर.ओ.यू.अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	क्वि.एयर
1	2	3	4	5

1) तलाबस्त

4873	00	00	65
4872	00	13	10
4871	00	11	53
4863	00	03	96
4897	00	01	28
4898	00	10	00
4899	00	00	71
4915	00	15	83
4925	00	09	73
4859	00	00	41
5299	00	07	28
5304	00	04	64
5305	00	02	21
5306	00	04	95
5297	00	01	27
5315	00	29	63
5321	00	11	26
5335	00	08	03
5351	00	24	59
5350	00	02	65
5377	00	00	10
5374	00	16	68
5382	00	09	54
5384	00	03	73
5380	00	16	55
3863	00	10	62
3950	00	02	92
3951	00	05	15
3948	00	01	01
3953	00	03	11
3956	00	00	78
3961	00	11	08
3986	00	03	18
3972	00	02	40
3975	00	00	75
3979	00	04	37
2602	00	20	06

1	2	3	4	5
1) तत्काल (निरंतर)	2606	00	02	30
	2605	00	02	89
	2604	00	04	50
	2568	00	10	70
	2565	00	00	91
	1464	00	09	58
	1463	00	05	86
	1393	00	08	42
	1390	00	09	87
	1354	00	22	65
	1353	00	03	89
	1580	00	14	63
	1578	00	07	09
	1585	00	06	58
	1576	00	04	91
	1575	00	08	67
	1590	00	05	85
	1591	00	02	93
	1589	00	04	45
	1592	00	08	04
	1593	00	21	34
	1594	00	04	15
	1655	00	01	78
	1648	00	04	01
	1650	00	00	43
	1651	00	09	65
	1652	00	08	99
	1644	00	00	10
	1690	00	03	98
	1687	00	01	38
	1689	00	21	25
	1686	00	01	97
	981	00	00	53
	980	00	16	66
	949	00	01	40
	950	00	07	04
	951	00	05	67
	953	00	03	82
	946	00	06	92
	945	00	01	37
	959	00	19	42
	961	00	08	44

1	2	3	4	5
1) तलाबस्त (निरंतर)	868	00	12	58
	869	00	00	10
	865	00	00	10
	887	00	00	22
	889	00	11	76
	660	00	07	89
	656	00	00	97
	655	00	21	48
	628	00	12	19
	631	00	00	10
	632	00	01	31
	585	00	04	79
	584	00	03	27
	583	00	01	86
	576	00	00	35
	587	00	01	74
	588	00	04	81
	593	00	00	10
	598	00	09	25
	603	00	02	50
	606	00	05	98
	568	00	04	12
	567	00	07	49
	569	00	00	10
	564	00	02	04
	563	00	07	87
	437	00	00	73
	436	00	00	10
	439	00	06	03
	440	00	02	35
	442	00	03	51
	454	00	06	32
	453	00	05	13
	455	00	08	81
	456	00	02	34
	458	00	00	12
	469	00	01	81
2) पदनपुर	416/722	00	03	13
	396/714	00	06	11
	312/559	00	05	43
	311/558	00	05	45
	308/554	00	10	48

1	2	3	4	5
2) पदनपुर (निरंतर)	317/565	00	02	89
	316/564	00	08	15
	319/567	00	12	98
	347/626	00	35	43
	364/649	00	04	16
	363/648	00	11	60
	348/627	00	00	43
	349/628	00	10	39
	350/629	00	07	60
	344/622	00	02	47
	351/630	00	02	35
	352/632	00	04	80
	356/636	00	01	59
	214/248	00	08	74
	212/246	00	01	70
	211/245	00	07	70
	210/244	00	12	11
	207/241	00	04	68
	207/240	00	53	53
3) आरापुर	116	00	12	87
	60/115	00	08	00
	37/62	00	43	91
	38/64	00	24	99
	39/68	00	09	94
	40/71	00	16	27
	72	00	00	10
	73	00	00	54
	75	00	01	47
	76	00	05	19
	77	00	00	37
	78	00	00	24
	93	00	00	98
	91	00	02	23
	89	00	03	24
	88	00	00	39
4) दुलनापुर	2875	00	04	76
	2876	00	08	53
	2893	00	03	80
	2894	00	02	72
	2867	00	08	11
	2927	00	05	52
	2864	00	00	11

1	2	3	4	5
4) दुसनपुर (निरंतर)	2928	00	02	74
	2932	00	11	06
	2827	00	03	58
	2828	00	23	76
	2821	00	07	29
	2822	00	09	35
	2810	00	08	47
	2808	00	02	39
	2823	00	00	16
	2801	00	17	90
	2803	00	00	10
	2802	00	01	12
	2800	00	00	73
	3011	00	04	79
	3010	00	03	54
	3012	00	04	43
	3008	00	05	85
	3020	00	07	77
	3026	00	00	62
	3025	00	01	01
	3024	00	00	72
	3021	00	00	28
	3023	00	03	68
	3033	00	03	45
	3034	00	03	01
	3036	00	01	85
	3022	00	07	77
	2328	00	00	25
	2327	00	00	82
	2325	00	09	67
	3037	00	01	63
	1327	00	05	39
	1331	00	04	24
	1332	00	00	10
	1328	00	00	27
	1329	00	02	62
	1330	00	03	87
	1527	00	04	72
	1529	00	13	11
	1530	00	19	90
	1536	00	00	10
	1538	00	08	38

1	2	3	4	5
4) दुलनापुर (निरंतर)	707	00	00	10
	1566	00	00	12
	628	00	01	75
	702	00	02	31
	701	00	03	95
	681	00	16	50
	698	00	00	15
	697	00	01	14
	696	00	01	02
	680	00	02	18
	679	00	01	84
	678	00	01	35
	630	00	01	63
	645	00	06	86
	641	00	00	69
	639	00	00	55
	638	00	00	40
	637	00	00	81
	635	00	02	58
	1909	00	00	24
5) गोविन्दपुर	455/1336	00	00	42
	456/1338	00	07	22
	453/1312	00	01	89
	483/1523	00	08	16
	482/1522	00	03	23
	485/1525	00	00	17
	480/1520	00	00	10
	486/1553	00	13	35
	1536	00	01	48
	1537	00	10	32
	1538	00	04	32
	1541	00	06	54
	787	00	15	78
6) गड्डीत	152	00	10	14
	153	00	39	12
	1059	00	06	46
	1060	00	06	55
	1061	00	08	06
	1062	00	07	66
	1063	00	13	99
	1064	00	08	21
	1065	00	07	20

1	2	3	4	5
7) घसीपुट	1653	00	01	60
	1648	00	04	03
	1651	00	03	52
	1646	00	07	42
	1639	00	01	76
	1638	00	00	52
	1460	00	01	22
	1636	00	01	16
	1633	00	01	34
	1477	00	02	32
	1459	00	00	35
	1458	00	10	10
	1457	00	00	98
	1453	00	21	70
	1644	00	01	07

[फा सं. एल.-14014/70/2010-जी.पी.]

के. के. शर्मा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st October, 2011

S. O. 3001.—Whereas by notification of Government of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 2680 dated 29th October, 2010, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying Kakinada-Basudebpur-Howrah gas pipeline for transportation of natural gas from onshore terminal at East coast of Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited to the consumers in various parts of the country;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on or before 11th June, 2011;

And whereas, no objection(s) were received from the public to the laying of the pipeline;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government of India;

And whereas, Government of India, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, have decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declare that the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby direct that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, free from all encumbrances.

Schedule

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Banki		District:Cutback		State:Orissa	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division	Area to be acquired for RoU			
		Hec	Are	G-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Talabasta	4873	00	00	65	
	4872	00	13	10	
	4871	00	11	53	
	4863	00	03	96	
	4897	00	01	28	
	4898	00	10	00	
	4899	00	00	71	
	4915	00	15	83	
	4925	00	09	73	
	4859	00	00	41	
	5299	00	07	28	
	5304	00	04	64	
	5305	00	02	21	
	5306	00	04	95	
	5297	00	01	27	
	5315	00	29	63	
	5321	00	11	26	
	5335	00	08	03	
	5351	00	24	59	
	5350	00	02	65	
	5377	00	00	10	
	5374	00	16	68	
	5382	00	09	54	
	5384	00	03	73	
	5380	00	16	55	
	3863	00	10	62	
	3950	00	02	92	
	3951	00	05	15	
	3948	00	01	01	
	3953	00	03	11	
	3956	00	00	78	
	3961	00	11	08	
	3986	00	03	18	
	3972	00	02	40	
	3975	00	00	75	
	3979	00	04	37	
	2602	00	20	06	

1	2	3	4	5
1) Talabasta (Conad)	2606	00	02	30
	2605	00	02	89
	2604	00	04	50
	2568	00	10	70
	2565	00	00	91
	1464	00	09	58
	1463	00	05	86
	1393	00	08	42
	1390	00	09	87
	1354	00	22	65
	1353	00	03	89
	1580	00	14	63
	1578	00	07	09
	1585	00	06	58
	1576	00	04	91
	1575	00	08	67
	1590	00	05	85
	1591	00	02	93
	1589	00	04	45
	1592	00	08	04
	1593	00	21	34
	1594	00	04	15
	1655	00	01	78
	1648	00	04	01
	1650	00	00	43
	1651	00	09	65
	1652	00	08	99
	1644	00	00	10
	1690	00	03	98
	1687	00	01	38
	1689	00	21	25
	1686	00	01	97
	981	00	00	53
	980	00	16	66
	949	00	01	40
	950	00	07	04
	951	00	05	67
	953	00	03	82
	946	00	06	92
	945	00	01	37
	959	00	19	42
	961	00	08	44

1	2	3	4	5
1) Talabasta (Contd)				
868	00	12	58	
869	00	00	10	
865	00	00	10	
887	00	00	22	
889	00	11	76	
660	00	07	89	
656	00	00	97	
655	00	21	48	
628	00	12	19	
631	00	00	10	
632	00	01	31	
585	00	04	79	
584	00	03	27	
583	00	01	86	
576	00	00	35	
587	00	01	74	
588	00	04	81	
593	00	00	10	
598	00	09	25	
603	00	02	50	
606	00	05	98	
568	00	04	12	
567	00	07	49	
569	00	00	10	
564	00	02	04	
563	00	07	87	
437	00	00	73	
436	00	00	10	
439	00	06	03	
440	00	02	35	
442	00	03	51	
454	00	06	32	
453	00	05	13	
455	00	08	81	
456	00	02	34	
458	00	00	12	
469	00	01	81	
2) Padanpur				
416/722	00	03	13	
396/714	00	06	11	
312/559	00	05	43	
311/558	00	05	45	
308/554	00	10	48	

1	2	3	4	5
2) Padenpur (Contd)	317/565	00	02	89
	316/564	00	08	15
	319/567	00	12	98
	347/626	00	35	43
	364/649	00	04	16
	363/648	00	11	60
	348/627	00	00	43
	349/628	00	10	39
	350/629	00	07	60
	344/622	00	02	47
	351/630	00	02	35
	352/632	00	04	80
	356/636	00	01	59
	214/248	00	08	74
	212/246	00	01	70
	211/245	00	07	70
	210/244	00	12	11
	207/241	00	04	68
	207/240	00	53	53
3) Arapur	116	00	12	87
	60/115	00	08	00
	37/62	00	43	91
	38/64	00	24	99
	39/68	00	09	94
	40/71	00	16	27
	72	00	00	10
	73	00	00	54
	75	00	01	47
	76	00	05	19
	77	00	00	37
	78	00	00	24
	93	00	00	98
	91	00	02	23
	89	00	03	24
	88	00	00	39
4) Dulanapur	2875	00	04	76
	2876	00	08	53
	2893	00	03	80
	2894	00	02	72
	2867	00	08	11
	2927	00	05	52
	2864	00	00	11

1	2	3	4	5
4) Dulanapur (Contd)	2928	00	02	74
	2932	00	11	06
	2827	00	03	58
	2828	00	23	76
	2821	00	07	29
	2822	00	09	35
	2810	00	08	47
	2808	00	02	39
	2823	00	00	16
	2801	00	17	90
	2803	00	00	10
	2802	00	01	12
	2800	00	00	73
	3011	00	04	79
	3010	00	03	54
	3012	00	04	43
	3008	00	05	85
	3020	00	07	77
	3026	00	00	62
	3025	00	01	01
	3024	00	00	72
	3021	00	00	28
	3023	00	03	68
	3033	00	03	45
	3034	00	03	01
	3036	00	01	85
	3022	00	07	77
	2328	00	00	25
	2327	00	00	82
	2325	00	09	67
	3037	00	01	63
	1327	00	05	39
	1331	00	04	24
	1332	00	00	10
	1328	00	00	27
	1329	00	02	62
	1330	00	03	87
	1527	00	04	72
	1529	00	13	11
	1530	00	19	90
	1536	00	00	10
	1538	00	08	38
	707	00	00	10
	1566	00	00	12
	628	00	01	75
	702	00	02	31
	701	00	03	95
	681	00	16	50
	698	00	00	15
	697	00	01	14
	696	00	01	02
	680	00	02	18
	679	00	01	84

1	2	3	4	5
	678	00	01	35
	630	00	01	63
	645	00	06	86
	641	00	00	69
	639	00	00	55
	638	00	00	40
	637	00	00	81
	635	00	02	58
	1909	00	00	24
5) Gobind Pur	455/1336	00	00	42
	456/1338	00	07	22
	453/1312	00	01	89
	483/1523	00	08	16
	482/1522	00	03	23
	485/1525	00	00	17
	480/1520	00	00	10
	486/1553	00	13	35
	1536	00	01	48
	1537	00	10	32
	1538	00	04	32
	1541	00	06	54
	787	00	15	78
6) Garajit	152	00	10	14
	153	00	39	12
	1059	00	06	46
	1060	00	06	55
	1061	00	08	06
	1062	00	07	66
	1063	00	13	99
	1064	00	08	21
	1065	00	07	20
7) Ghanspur	1653	00	01	60
	1648	00	04	03
	1651	00	03	52
	1646	00	07	42
	1639	00	01	76
	1638	00	00	52
	1460	00	01	22
	1636	00	01	16
	1633	00	01	34
	1477	00	02	32
	1459	00	00	35
	1458	00	10	10
	1457	00	00	98
	1453	00	21	70
	1644	00	01	07

F. No. L-14014/70/2010-G.P.]
K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

श्रम एवं रोज़गार मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 21 सितम्बर, 2011

क.आ. 3002.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद नं. 1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 35/1999) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/73/1998-आई आर (सी-1)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 21st September, 2011

S.O. 3002.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 35/1999) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-1, Dhanbad, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 21-9-2011.

[No. L-20012/73/1998-IR(C-I)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL No. 1, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference U/s. 10(1)(d)(2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Reference No. 35 of 1999

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of Jealgora Colliery under Bhowra Area of BCCL

And

Their workman

PRESENT :

Shri H.M. Singh, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers : Shri D.K. Verma, Advocate

For the Workman : Shri D. Mukherjee, Advocate

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated, the 12th September, 2011

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/73/98-IR(C-I) dated 23-7-99/4-3-99 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-sec.(1) and sub-sec. (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the management of Jealgora Colliery of M/s. BCCL in dismissing Sri Bhola Nath, Haulage Operator w.e.f. 6-12-94 from the services of the company is justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?”

2. The case of the concerned workman is that he was provided employment in BCCL under Land-looser Scheme of the company in the year 1983. The land of Sibuh Mahato had been acquired/purchased by the management of Bhowra Area of BCCL under Regd. Sale Deed No. 1290 dated 11-2-1981 after proper verification of documents submitted by the vender related to the said land. The land was purchased by BCCL under Mouza Gourkhuti, Mouza No. 113 Khata No. 20, (1) Plot No. 290 area 1.41 acres, (2) Plot No. 322 (Part) area 0.56 Dec., Total area 1.97 Acres under P.S. Jorapokhar, District Dhanbad by virtue of Regd. Sale Deed No. 1290 dt. 13-2-1981. The said land was settled by Jharia Raj Estate by Hukumnama No. 52 dated 13-3-1939 and thereafter Sri Sibuh Mahato has mutated his name with Shirrista of State of Bihar. The Circle Officer of Jharia has opened a Thoka No. 42 and granted ground Rent Receipt in favour of Sibuh Mahato. Sibuh Mahato has regularly paid rent till the sale of the land to M/s. BCCL. Management had allowed to join the duty of concerned workman after completing all the necessary formalities as per provision applicable in BCCL. All of sudden the Agent of Jealgora Colliery issued a false charge-sheet against the concerned workman vide letter dated 1/9-10-1992 with allegation of act of misconduct as the purchased land was not belongs to Sibuh Mahato rather it is Govt. land (Khas land). The concerned workman demanded the documents but the management did not supply the required papers and failed to establish the charges levelled against the concerned workman. Without giving proper opportunity the management conducted enquiry and dismissed the concerned workman from service w.e.f. 6-12-1994. An industrial dispute was raised before A.L.C. (C), Dhanbad, which ended in failure and thereafter the dispute has been referred to this Tribunal for adjudication.

It has been prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to pass an award for reinstatement of the concerned workman in service of BCCL with full back wages.

3. The case of the management is that the concerned obtained employment in BCCL under Land Looser Scheme by making false information in respect of the land acquired by the management. Management issued charge-sheet to

him for commission of misconduct committed by him vide chargesheet dated 1/9-10-1992. The concerned workman submitted his reply, which was found not satisfactory. Thereafter Enquiry Officer was appointed to conduct the enquiry. The Enquiry Officer conducted enquiry according to the principles of natural justice and submitted his report holding the concerned workman guilty of the charge. Thereafter the management dismissed him from service which is legal and justified.

It has been prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to pass an award holding that the action of the management of Jealgara colliery of BCCL in dismissing Bhola Nath, Haulage Operator w.e.f. 6-12-94, is legal and justified and the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief.

4. Both the parties have filed their respective rejoinders admitting and denying the contents of some of the paragraphs of each other's written statement.

5. The concerned workman has produced himself as WW-1, Bhola Nath.

6. The management has not produced any evidence. The enquiry was held to be fair and proper on 25-5-2011.

7. Main argument advanced on behalf of the concerned workman is that he served with the management for more than ten years and was appointed as permanent workman on 15-11-83 under Land Looser Scheme. The land of Sibu Mahato had been acquired/purchased by the management of Bhowra Area under Regd. Sale Deed No. 1290 dated 13-2-81 under Mouza Gourkhuti, Mouza 113, Khata No. 20, Plot No. 290 Area 1.4 Acres and Plot No. 322 Area 0.56 Dec. total area 1.97 acres under P.S. Jorapokhar Distt. Dhanbad. The land was settled by Jharia Raj Estate by Hukumnama No. 52 dated 13-3-39. The management illegally issued a chargesheet dated 1/9-10-92 on the alleged ground that the land purchased from Sibu Mahato belongs to Govt. of Bihar and after receiving the chargesheet he had written letter to the management for supply of documents but the management has not supplied documents and dismissed him illegally from service.

8. In this respect argument advanced on behalf of the management that Plot No. 322 which cannot be sold by Sibu Mahato on which basis the concerned workman was given appointment, so his service was terminated after enquiry.

Argument advanced on behalf of the concerned workman is that Mouza No. 113 is part of the said deed which has been extended by the management from Sibu Mahato is Plot No. 290 area 1.41 acres, Plot No. 322 (Part) area 0.56 Dec., total area 1.97 acres under P.S. Jorapokhar, Dist. Dhanbad by Regd. Sale Deed No. 1290 dated 13-2-1981. The management gives employment under Land-looser Scheme at minimum 1.24 Acres. But Sibu Mahato gave 1.91 Acres. It shows that they have not taken any

amount of Plot No. 322 (Part) area 0.56 Dec. which is public drainage, and the management is not giving any reason for when area of Khata No. 20 Acres 1.91 was taken from Sibu Mahato and the management provides employment for 1.24 Acres under Land Looser Scheme. The management taken above Sale Deed which has been registered on 13-2-1981 by Sibu Mahato on which basis the concerned workman was appointed under Land Looser Scheme, and after 14 years they have dismissed the concerned workman. The management argued that Plot No. 290 and Plot No. 322 (part) which belong to the concerned workman was not his land.

The enquiry was revealed that this Plot No. 290 belongs to Government of Bihar or any other person, except the family of the concerned workman and area of Khata No. 20, Plot No. 290 is much more than minimum requirement of the management for giving employment under Land Looser Scheme because the management gives employment under Land Looser Scheme on 1.24 acres. The concerned workman has given land to the management from Khata No. 20, Plot No. 290 area 1.41 acres which is more than minimum requirement for giving employment under Land Looser Scheme whereas requirement by the management for giving employment is 1.24 acres.

Another argument advanced on behalf of the concerned workman that the management has not given second show cause notice. In this respect on behalf of the concerned workman law referred is Current Labour Report (SC) page 61-1991 wherein it has been held that supply of a copy of the enquiry report along with recommendations, if any, in the matter of proposed punishment to be initiated would be within the rules of natural justice. Dismissal letter dated 6-12-94 shows that no second show cause notice was given to the concerned workman.

On behalf of the workman 2009 LLR 252 (SC) has been referred in which Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down : "Dismissal-Of Bank employee from service-Legality and justifiability of-Disciplinary authority by an order dated 24-1-2001- Without assigning any reason and without considering the contentions raised by the appellant-Also overlooking the fact that he had been acquitted by the criminal court-Directed the appellant to the dismissed from services-Apex Court directed reinstatement with full back wages. Departmental proceedings-Departmental proceeding being a quasi-judicial proceedings-The charges levelled against the delinquent officer must be found to have been proved-Management witness merely tendering the documents and not proving the contents thereof-The FIR relied upon could not be treated as evidence-Further, the orders being non-speaking cannot be sustained-Even otherwise the disciplinary proceeding was initiated against the appellant after five years of the incident."

Also referred CLJ (10) 159 in which Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down-Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 S. 11-A -

Domestic enquiry held by employer—Power of Tribunal to interfere with finding of misconduct—recorded in enquiry—Cases where proper and valid domestic enquiry was held before passing order of punishment—Power of Tribunal previous to enactment of Section 11-A and position subsequently changed by this section—Cases where no enquiry was held by employer or enquiry held was defective—Power of employer to adduce evidence to justify order of discharge of dismissal.

Also referred 2007 (115) FLR 670 in which Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down—Industrial Disputes Act, 1947—Section 11-A—Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court—Powers under—Well established principle in law—Industrial Tribunal has jurisdiction to interfere with punishment awarded in domestic enquiry for good and valid reasons—However, the Tribunal should bear in mind the principle of proportionality between the gravity of offence and stringency of punishment—Fact that the victim did not die is not a circumstance to reduce the sentence of dismissal—An act of violence is considered as an act of grave misconduct calling for stringent punishment—Substituting the order of dismissal in such a case, withholding of one increment is wholly disproportionate to gravity of misconduct—Which is unsustainable.

Also referred 2010 (125) FLR 187 in which Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down—Industrial Disputes Act, 1947—Section 25-F—Constitution of India, 1950 Article 226 and 227 In its award Labour Court, on finding that the respondent employer had not complied with the mandatory requirement of Section 25-F of the Act, directed reinstatement of the appellant with continuity of service and 50% back wages—In writ petition High Court set aside the award of the Labour Court and directed payment of compensation of Rs. 50,000 in lieu of reinstatement—Held, wide discretion is vested in the Labour Court while adjudicating an industrial dispute relating to discharge or dismissal of a workman—If the Labour Court, after taking the pleadings of the parties and circumstances of the case into consideration, has directed re-instatement with 50% back wages, High Court would not interfere with such discretion in exercise of its powers under Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution—Apex Court judgement in case of Harjinder Singh V. Punjab State Warehousing Corporation, 2010(124) FLR 700(SC), referred Ratio of the Apex Court, judgements in cases of Mahboob Deepak V. Nagar Panchayat, Gajraula and Another, 2008 (116) FLR 379 (SC) and Ghaziabad Development Authority and Another V. Ashok Kumar and Another, 2008 (117) FLR 1198 (SC) distinguished and explained—Impugned judgement and order of High Court set aside—Direction issued for the forthwith reinstatement of the appellant as a daily wager with 50% back wages—Appeal allowed.

Labour and Service—Industrial Disputes Act, 1947—Section 11-A—Constitution Bench judgement of Apex Court

in case of Secretary, State of Karnataka and Others v. Umadevi (3) and Others, 2006 (109) FLR 826 (SC) has no relevance to an award for reinstatement by the Labour Court under Section 11-A of the Act without any direction for regularisation of service of workman.

9. Considering the facts and circumstances it shows that the management has not given second show cause notice which is against the law laid down by Hon'ble Supreme Court and the management also not considered that from Plot No. 290 area 1.41 acres has been taken by Sale Deed from Sibu Mahato on which basis the concerned workman was given employment under land looser scheme for which only minimum requirement is 1.24 acres as per management. Plot No. 322 only area 0.56 Dec. got no meaning if that was public drainage which Sibu Mahato has mentioned in the Sale Deed and no consideration has been taken.

10. In the consult, I hold that the action of the management of Jealgora Colliery of M/s. BCCL in dismissing Sri Bhola Nath, Haulage Operator w.e.f. 6-12-94 from the services of the company is not justified. Accordingly, the concerned workman is entitled for reinstatement w.e.f. 6-12-1994 with 50% back wages, with continuity of service. The management is directed to implement the award within 30 days from the date of publication of the award.

This is my Award.

H.M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 21 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3003.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद नं. 2 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 62/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/92/2007-आई आर (सीएम-1)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 21st September, 2011

S.O. 3003.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 62/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-2, Dhanbad, now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL, and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 21-9-2011.

[No. L-20012/92/2007-IR(CM-I)]
D.S.S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL No. 2, AT DHANBAD****PRESENT:**

Shri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an industrial dispute under Section
10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Reference No. 62 of 2007

PARTIES:Employers in relation to the management of E.J. Area
of M/s. BCCL and their workman**APPEARANCES:**

On behalf of the workman : None

On behalf of the employers : Mr. U.N. Lal, Advocate

State: Jharkhand Industry: Coal

Dhanbad, the 7th September, 2011

ORDER

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their order No. L-20012/92/2007- IR(CM-I) dt. 5th October, 2007.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Sudamdih Incline Mines of M/s. BCCL in not accepting 1-4-1969 as the date of appointment of Shri Ruplal Pandit is legal & justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

2. None represented the Union/workmen no any Written Statement filed on behalf of the workman despite show-cause notices dt. 5-6-08, the notice dt. 23-11-10 and again show cause notice dt. 28-5-11 to Vice President of the Union concerned on the address as noted in the Reference.

3. Perused the case record. I find the schedule under the reference relates to the issue about the action of the management of Sudamdih Incline Mines of M/s. BCCL in not accepting 1-4-1969 as the date of appointment of workman Shri Ruplal Pandit. This is the oldest case of the year 2007. Though Mr. U. N. Lal, the Ld. Advocate for the management has all along represented the management since 4-6-08, but inspite of the aforesaid show cause and notices to the Union for filing Written Statement on behalf of the workman which has been pending since 14-3-08, neither the Union Representative for the workman appeared nor any Written Statement filed on behalf of the workman. It is indisputable to note that the show cause notices as

well as the notice were issued to the Union on its address as noted in the order of reference. Hence, the conduct of the workman/Union clearly implies unwillingness or disinterestedness in pursuing the case. Under the circumstances, proceeding with the case for uncertainty is quite worthless and wastage of time of the Tribunal. Hence, the case is closed and accordingly order is passed.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 21 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3004.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एयर इण्डिया लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय मुम्बई नं. 1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 1/19/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-11012/37/2001-आई आर (सी-1)]
डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 21st September, 2011

S.O. 3004.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 1/19/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-1, Mumbai, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Air India Ltd., and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 21-9-2011.

[No. L-11012/37/2001-IR(C-I)]
D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE-I**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL No. 1, AT MUMBAI****PARTIES:**

Justice G.S. Sarraf, Presiding Officer

Reference No. CGIT-1/19 of 2001

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Air India Ltd.

AND

Their Workman (Mr. R.H. Sonarikar)

APPEARANCES:

For the Management : Shri Lancy D'Souza
Management
Representative

For the workman

: Shri J.P. Sawant, Adv.

State : Maharashtra

Mumbai, the 19th May, 2011

AWARD PART-I

In exercise of powers conferred under clause (d) of Sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the Act) the Central Government has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal.

"Whether the action of the management of Air India Ltd. in dismissing Sh. Ravindra H. Sonarikar from service w.e.f. 4-5-99 is just, fair and legal? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

The facts in brief may be stated thus. The Second party workman Ravindra S. Sonarikar joined the first party Air India Ltd., as an Assistant Flight Purser w.e.f. 20-9-1975 and was confirmed in the service w.e.f. 1-7-1976. He was promoted as Flight Purser w.e.f. 1-12-1979 and was confirmed w.e.f. 1-6-1980. He was re-designated as Senior Clerk Flight Purser w.e.f. 1-6-1994. He was arrested by police of Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi on 3-7-1997 and a First Information Report was lodged against him. He was charged under Sections 419, 420, 468, 471 and 120-B of the Indian Penal Code. He was placed under suspension on 9-7-1997 and was informed that a detailed charge sheet would be issued against him. Vide letter dt. 24-7-1997 he stated that he was falsely implicated and that he was cheated by the travel agent to whom he submitted his daughters' passports for renewal. A charge sheet was issued against him on 9-10-1997.

It is stated in the charge sheet that on 1-7-1997, three passengers namely, Mrs. Najma Ansari holding a 'staff on leave ticket', Miss Sonal Ravindra Sonarikar and Ms. Snehal Ravindra Sonarikar holding paid tickets checked in at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi for Flight AI-185 to travel Toronto. The Passenger who was travelling as Miss Sonal Ravindra Sonarikar was holding passport No. A 3390948 issued on 11-6-1997 from Mumbai and Air India ticket No. 0984211433060. Page No. 11 of the said passport showed issuance of Canadian Visa No. E 140112829 valid from 20-6-1997 to 15-7-1997. The passenger who was travelling as Miss Snehal Ravindra Sonarikar was holding passport No. A 3390947 issued on 11-6-1997 from Mumbai and Air India ticket No. 0984211433059. Page No. 11 of the said passport showed issuance of Canadian Visa No. E 140112830 valid from 20-6-1997 to 15-7-1997. On suspicion these three passengers were interrogated by the security of the first party and it was revealed that the two girls were travelling on fake travel documents. One Miss. Dharmishtha was travelling on the passport of Miss Sonal Ravindra Sonarikar and Ms. Rita was travelling on the passport of Miss Snehal Ravindra Sonarikar. Miss. Sonal Ravindra Sonarikar and Miss Snehal Ravindra

Sonarikar are the daughters of the workman. Miss Dharmishtha and Ms. Rita, during interrogation by the security of the first party, showed total ignorance regarding issuance of passports and visas in their names and categorically stated that one Sonarikar (the workman) working with Air India had briefed them that they would be travelling as his daughters along with one Mrs. Najma Ansari who would accompany them as their aunt from Delhi to Toronto. Miss Dharmishtha also stated that her photograph was given to the workman for making the passport. The workman had procured the passports in possession of Dharmishtha and Rita by obtaining no objection certificate from HRD department of the first party for the purpose of visa against the names of his two daughters with the intention to smuggle Miss Dharmishtha and Ms. Rita into Canada. Miss Dharmishtha and Ms. Rita also stated in their confessional statements that their parents paid Rs. 7,00,000 each to the workman to obtain passports along with visas in the names of Sonal and Snehal to be used by them. According to the charge sheet the above involvement of the workman in conspiring to smuggle Miss. Dharmishtha and Ms. Rita into Canada by using the passports issued in favour of his daughters Miss Sonal Ravindra Sonarikar and Miss Snehal Ravindra Sonarikar and taking illegal gratification from their parents amounted to misconduct under the Model Standing Orders (Central) under which the workman was governed. The workman vide letter dt. 13-11-1997 submitted his reply denying the charges. The Competent Authority found the reply of the workman not satisfactory and, therefore, informed the workman that a departmental enquiry would be held against him. An Enquiry Committee was constituted vide order dt. 27-11-1997. When the Certified Standing Orders came into force the workman was informed of the same on 2-7-1998.

The Enquiry Committee found the workman guilty of all the charges. After calling for an explanation from the workman the Competent Authority awarded the punishment of dismissal without retirement benefits in full.

According to the statement of claim filed by the workman the action of the General Manager—Coordination, Air India Limited in dismissing him from the service w.e.f. 4-5-1999 is illegal and unjustified and he is entitled to be reinstated in service w.e.f. 4-5-1999 with continuity in service, full back wages and compensation. It has been averred in the statement of claim that the dismissal order dt. 4-5-1999 is liable to be quashed and set aside as it is illegal and unjustified for the following reasons :

- (a) The disciplinary proceedings have been instituted against the workman and punishment has been imposed upon him by the persons who had no jurisdiction and statutory authority to do so, thereby making the dismissal order ab initio void.

- (b) Enquiry Committee was appointed by the person who had no authority to do so. Enquiry Committee did not follow the principles of natural justice while conducting the proceedings as the workman was not allowed to be represented by an advocate and the Enquiry Committee put leading questions to the management witnesses and the workman was not allowed to lead evidence in defence.
- (c) The enquiry was not fair and proper.
- (d) The findings are not based on legal evidence and, therefore, the findings are perverse.
- (e) The General Manager—Coordination passed the dismissal order without application of mind and without considering the points urged by the workman.
- (f) The punishment imposed upon the workman is very harsh and disproportionate to the gravity of alleged misconduct.
- (g) The Appellate Authority ignored and failed to consider the workman's appeal dt. 19-8-1999.

The first party in its written statement has denied the averments made by the workman and has prayed that the reference be rejected with exemplary costs.

The following issues have been framed :

- (1) (a) Whether the Senior Manager Cabin Crew Administration was authorized in law to issue a charge sheet against the workman ?
- (b) Whether dismissal order passed against the workman is bad in law because it was not by a person who was statutorily competent to dismiss the workman ?
- (2) Whether the principles of natural justice were violated during the course of enquiry and thereafter prior to imposing punishment to the workman ?
- (3) Whether the findings recorded by the Enquiry Officer are perverse ?
- (4) Whether the dismissal of the workman is otherwise legal and justified ?
- (5) To what relief, if any the workman is entitled to ?

Issue Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are preliminary issues and, therefore, these three issues are being decided in this Award Part-I.

In Approval Application NTB-65 of 1999 the first party filed affidavits of Mrs.S. Ahlawat and B.R. Gaikwad, who were cross-examined by learned counsel for the

workman and by order dt. 3-4-2003 passed in this case the above evidence can be read in this case. Learned counsels for the parties agree that in view of the order dt. 3-4-2003 passed by this Tribunal the above evidence may be read in this case.

The workman has filed his affidavit and he has been cross-examined by learned counsel for the first party.

Heard Shri Lancy D'Souza learned counsel for the first party and Shri J.P. Sawant, learned counsel for the workman.

Issue No. 1 (a) : The charge sheet against the workman was issued by Senior Manager, Cabin Crew Administration on 9-10-1997. Apparently, Model Standing Orders (Central) were in force at the time when the charge sheet was issued as Certified Standing Orders came into force w.e.f. 28-11-1997.

Learned counsel for the workman has not been able to show as to how Senior Manager—Cabin Crew Administration was not competent to issue charge sheet under the Model Standing Orders (Central). Charge sheet is merely a communication of charges to the charge-sheeted employee and when no Competent Authority is specified in Model Standing Orders (Central) for issuing charge sheet then it cannot be said that Senior Manager, Cabin Crew—Administration was an unauthorized person to issue charge sheet.

Moreover, the mere fact of the charge sheet having been issued by Senior Manager, Cabin Crew—Administration (assuming that he was not competent to do so) would not make further proceedings void. It was the duty of the workman to raise this objection at the earliest but it does not appear he took any such objection till the enquiry concluded. If the grievance had been made that the charge sheet was not issued by the proper person then the first party might have withdrawn the charge sheet and a fresh charge sheet could have been issued by the Disciplinary Authority. The workman not having objected to the issue of the charge sheet by Senior Manager, Cabin Crew—Administration he cannot now be permitted to urge that as a ground for challenging the ultimate order of dismissal passed by the Disciplinary Authority against him.

Issue No. 1 (a) is, therefore, decided against the workman in the manner stated herein above.

Issue No. 1(b) : According to the Annexure 'E' of the Certified Standing Orders, Deputy Director, Inflight Services is the Disciplinary Authority as regards the workman.

The witness of the first party Bhimrao Gaikwad has stated in his affidavit that by virtue of circular dt. 23-2-1996 issued by the first party which has been marked as Ex-B the post of Dy. Director was given a revised designation as General Manager. He says that Mr. S. Vasu as General

Manager—Coordination Inflight Service Department was, therefore, competent to pass the order of punishment against the workman. There is absolutely nothing in his cross-examination to doubt his above statement made in the affidavit.

The circular dt. 23-2-1996 has been issued by Director in-charge of the Human Resources Department, in order to have a uniform designation for the same grade and to rationalize it between the different departments. It has been clarified that changes in the designations will not involve any change in the exercise of administrative, financial or disciplinary powers. From the circular dt. 23-2-1996 issued by the first party there remains no ambiguity about the position that the post of General Manager is only a re-designation of the existing post of Dy. Director.

The power of dismissal was to be exercised by the Dy. Director, Inflight Service Department under the Certified Standing Orders. That post was redesignated as General Manager, Mr. S. Vasu was posted as General Manager (Coordination) in the Inflight Service Department. There can be no doubt that the order of dismissal has been passed by a Competent Authority.

Moreover, the action of the Disciplinary Authority appears to have been approved by the first party Air India Ltd. when a notice cheque was issued to the workman on behalf of the first party Air India Ltd.

For the reasons stated above Issue No. 1(b) is decided against the workman.

Issue No. 2 : Learned counsel for the workman has contended that principles of natural justice have been violated mainly for three reasons. Firstly, the workman was not allowed to engage an advocate in his defence. Secondly, the Enquiry Committee did not allow the workman to examine his two daughters in his defence. Thirdly, leading questions were put to the witnesses of the first party during enquiry.

As per annexure 'F' of the Certified Standing Orders at such enquiry the workman is entitled to be defended by an employee of the Corporation employed at the same station. Thus, Certified Standing Orders do not permit the workman to engage an advocate in his defence. It is clear from perusal of the enquiry proceedings that the Enquiry Committee informed the workman that he could be defended by any person of the Company employed at the same station. However, the workman stated before the Enquiry Committee that he himself would defend his case throughout. The delinquent employee has no right to be represented by an advocate in the departmental proceedings and if a right to be represented by a co-worker is given to him the departmental proceedings cannot be said to be bad only for the reason that the assistance of an advocate was refused to the workman. I am supported by 1999(1) CLR 1077.

Mrs. S. Ahlawat was Convenor of the Enquiry Committee. She has stated in para 6 of her affidavit that the daughters of the workman were not permitted to be examined by him as they were not relevant to the charges framed against him.

The workman thus did not convince the Enquiry Committee regarding the relevance of his two daughters as defence witnesses. Even in the statement of claim the workman has not clarified as to how the statements of his two daughters are relevant in the matter and how any prejudice has been caused to him by refusing him to allow to examine his two daughters. I also do not understand how any prejudice has been caused to the workman by not allowing him to examine his two daughters and how the statements of the two daughters are relevant considering the nature of charges levelled against him. In such a situation, I do not think that the enquiry proceedings are vitiated because of refusal by the Enquiry Committee to allow the workman to examine his two daughters.

I do not feel that leading questions, if any, put to the witnesses of the first party can vitiate the enquiry proceedings. In this case the workman was given full opportunity to cross-examine the first party witnesses and no leading question was put to the first party witnesses after their cross-examination.

In view of the above discussion I do not find myself in agreement with learned counsel for the workman and I am clearly of the view that there is no ground to assume that principles of natural justice have not been followed in this case during the enquiry proceedings.

Issues No. 2 is, therefore, decided against the workman.

Issue No. 3 : A finding can be said to be perverse when it is not based on evidence on record or if the order is not a speaking order.

During the enquiry proceedings the first party examined R.K. Ahir, Security Assistant, Lokendra Yadav, Senior Security Assistant, V.K. Sharma, Sub-Inspector Police, B.K. Joshi, Assistant Security Officer and Raman Kumar Jha, Sub-Inspector Police. The Enquiry Committee has discussed in detail the evidence led by either side only after discussing the evidence in detail the workman has been found to be guilty. It will also be pertinent to mention there that a statement of the workman was recorded by the police ostensibly under Section 161 of the Code of the Criminal Procedure. The workman admitted his complicity in that statement. In AIR 1997 SC 79 it has been held :

Now coming to the main contention of the learned counsel for the appellant, it is true that a confession or admission of guilt made by a person accused of an offence before, or while in the

custody of, a Police Officer is not admissible in a Court of law according to Sections 25 and 26 of the Evidence Act but it is equally well settled that these rules of evidence do not apply to departmental enquiries In this sense, if the appellant's confession is relevant, the fact that it was made to the police or while in the custody of the police may not be of much consequence for the reason that strict rules of Evidence Act do not apply to departmental/disciplinary enquiries. In a departmental enquiry, it would perhaps be permissible for the authorities to prove that the appellant did make such a confession/admission during the course of interrogation and it would be for the disciplinary authority to decide whether it is a voluntary confession/admission or not. If the disciplinary authority comes to the conclusion that the statement was indeed voluntary and true, he may well be entitled to act upon the said statement.

In this case there is nothing to suggest that the statement of the workman was involuntary or was made under threat, pressure or coercion.

After a careful perusal I find that the enquiry report is reasoned and it is based on the evidence made available during the enquiry proceedings.

It is correct that the workman has been acquitted by judgement dt. 2-4-2009 passed by Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Dwarka Court but it is to be noted that the acquittal of the workman is based on the view that the charges are not proved beyond reasonable doubt. Since the standard of proof required to prove a charge of misconduct in departmental proceedings is not the same as that required to prove a criminal charge, the acquittal of the workman in the criminal case cannot be made a basis to set aside the enquiry report and punishment awarded to the delinquent employee. The finding of guilt of a delinquent employee in the disciplinary proceedings acquitted in a criminal trial on the same charge is not violative of any provision of law or principles of natural justice. I am supported by (1997) II SCC 361, 2002 (2) LLN 997 and 2001 (2) LLN 275.

For the reasons stated above I am of the opinion that the findings recorded by the Enquiry Officer are based on evidence and, therefore, the findings cannot be said to be perverse.

Issue No. 3 is decided against the workman.

The reference will go on for hearing for Award Part-II for which 31st May, 2011 is fixed.

Justice G. S. SARRAF, Presiding Officer

ANNEXURE-II

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, MUMBAI

Justice G. S. SARRAF, Presiding Officer

Reference No. CGIT-1/19 of 2001

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Air India Ltd.

AND

Their Workman (Mr. R. H. Sonarikar)

APPEARANCES :

For the Management : Shri Lancy D'Souza
Management Representative.

For the Workman : Shri J. P. Sawant, Advocate.

State : Maharashtra

Mumbai, the 18th August, 2011

AWARD PART-II

By Award Part-I passed by this Tribunal on 19-5-2011 in this Reference Issue Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have been decided against the second party workman and it has been held that there is no ground to assume that principles of natural justice have been violated during the enquiry proceedings. It has also been held that the findings recorded by the Enquiry Officer are based on evidence and, therefore, the findings cannot be said to be perverse.

The following two Issues now remain to be decided :

(4) Whether the dismissal of the workman is otherwise legal and justified ?

(5) To what relief, if any, the workman is entitled to ?

The workman R. H. Sonarikar has filed his affidavit and he has been cross-examined by learned counsel for the first party.

Heard Shri Sawant, learned counsel for the second party workman and Lancy D'Souza, learned counsel for the first party.

Issue No. 4 : The workman R. H. Sonarikar has admitted in his cross-examination that during his service period he has also been issued two warning letters which are Exhibit M-2 and Exhibit M-3. It is thus clear that the past record of the workman is not unblemished.

The charge against the workman is that on 1-7-1997, three passengers namely Mrs. Najma Ansari holding a 'staff on leave ticket', Miss Sonal Ravindra Sonarikar and Ms. Snehal Ravindra Sonarikar holding paid tickets checked

in at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi for flight AI-185 to travel to Toronto. The passenger who was travelling as Miss Sonal Ravindra Sonarikar was holding passport No. A-3390948 issued on 11-6-1997 from Mumbai and Air India ticket No. 0984211433060. Page No. 11 of the said passport showed issuance of Canadian Visa No. E140112829 valid from 20-6-1997 to 15-7-1997. The passenger who was travelling as Miss Snehal Ravindra Sonarikar was holding passport No. A-3390947 issued on 11-6-1997 from Mumbai and Air India ticket No. 0984211433059. Page No. 11 of the said passport showed issuance of Canadian Visa No. E-140112830 valid from 20-6-1997 to 15-7-1997. On suspicion these three passengers were interrogated by the security of the first party and it was revealed that the two girls were travelling on fake travel documents. One Miss Dharmishtha was travelling on the passport of Miss Sonal Ravindra Sonarikar and Ms. Rita was travelling on the passport of Miss Snehal Ravindra Sonarikar. Miss Sonal Ravindra Sonarikar and Miss Snehal Ravindra Sonarikar are the daughters of the second party workman. Miss Dharmishtha and Ms. Rita, during interrogation by the security of the first party, showed total ignorance regarding issuance of passports and visas in their names and categorically stated that one Sonarikar (the workman) working with Air India had briefed them that they would be travelling as his daughters along with one Mrs. Najma Ansari who would accompany them as their aunt from Delhi to Toronto. Miss Dharmishtha also stated that her photograph was given to the workman for making the passport. The workman had procured the passports in possession of Dharmishtha and Rita by obtaining no objection certificate from HRD department of the first party for the purpose of visa against the names of his two daughters with the intention to smuggle Miss Dharmishtha and Ms. Rita into Canada. Miss Dharmishtha and Ms. Rita also stated in their confessional statements that their parents paid Rs. 7,00,000 each to the workman to obtain passports along with visas in the names of Sonal and Snehal to be used by them. The above involvement of the workman in conspiring to smuggle Miss Dharmishtha and Ms. Rita into Canada by using the passports issued in favour of his daughters Miss Sonal Ravindra Sonarikar and Miss Snehal Ravindra Sonarikar and taking illegal gratification from their parents amounted to misconduct under the Model Standing Orders (Central) under which the workman was governed.

It is no doubt true after introduction of Section 11-A in the Industrial Disputes Act, certain amount of discretion is vested with this Tribunal in interfering with the quantum of punishment awarded by the management where the workman is found guilty of misconduct. The discretion is available only on the existence of certain factors like punishment being disproportionate to the enquiry of misconduct so as to disturb the conscience of the court, or the existence or any mitigating circumstances which requires the reduction of the sentence, or the past conduct

of the workman which may be taken into consideration to reduce the punishment. In the absence of any such factor this Tribunal cannot by way of sympathy alone exercise the powers under Section 11-A of the Industrial Disputes Act and reduce the punishment.

The past record of the workman is not unblemished and the charge proved against the workman is so grave that the punishment imposed upon him cannot be said to be harsh or disproportionate to the gravity of the misconduct. There are no other mitigating circumstances to call for reduction in the punishment. Considering all the facts and circumstances of the matter I am not inclined to interfere with the punishment awarded to the workman.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the dismissal of the workman is legal and justified.

Issue No. 4 is decided against the workman.

Issue No. 5 : The workman is not entitled to any relief.

The action of the management of Air India Ltd. in dismissing the second party workman R. H. Sonarikar from service w.e.f. 4-5-1999 is just, fair and legal and the second party workman R. H. Sonarikar is not entitled to any relief.

Award is passed accordingly.

Justice G. S. SARRAF, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 22 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3005.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड एल पी जी बाटलिंग प्लांट फरीदाबाद के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं. 1, दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 46/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30012/1/2007-आई आर (एम)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd September, 2011

S.O. 3005.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 46/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court No. 1, Delhi now as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. LPG Bottling Plant, Faridabad and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 22-9-2011.

[No. L-30012/1/2007-IR(M)]
JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE DR. R. K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
NO. 1, KARKARDOOMA COURTS COMPLEX,
DELHI

L.D. No. 46/2007

Shri Raj Kumar S/o. Shri Khubi Ram,
R/o. Village Piyala,
District Faridabad, Haryana. ... Workman

Versus

The General Manager,
B.P.C.L., LPG Bottling Plant,
Vill. Piyala, Tehsil Ballabgarh,
District Faridabad,
Haryana ... Management

AWARD

Persistent absence of Shri Raj Kumar from his work place led his employer to initiate departmental action against the former. He was charge sheeted on 17-7-1997 for remaining absent for a period of 387 days from his duties w.e.f. 1st January, 1995 to 10th July, 1997. His explanation could not satisfy the authorities. An Enquiry Officer was appointed, who conducted the proceedings. He gave finding against Shri Raj Kumar. Disciplinary Authority awarded a punishment of discharge from service w.e.f. 2nd of February, 2001. After a lapse of five years Raj Kumar raised a demand of reinstatement before the Conciliation Officer. Since conciliation proceedings failed, the appropriate Government referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication, vide order No. L-30012/1/2001-IR(M), New Delhi dated 25-5-2007, with following terms :

“Whether the action of the management of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. in terminating the services of Raj Kumar S/o. Khubi Ram w.e.f. 29-1-2001 is just and legal? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. Claim was filed by the workman pleading therein that he joined services of the management on 12-3-1990 as operator at Piyala L.P.G Plant. He served the management without any fault. He was charge sheeted on 17-7-1997 for his alleged unauthorized absence w.e.f. 17-9-1996. Since the management was not satisfied with his reply, an enquiry was initiated against him. Shri Sanjeev Aggarwal, the Enquiry Officer acted in utter violation of principles of natural justice. Enquiry was conducted one sided. He submitted his report, which was accepted and he (workman) was dismissed from services vide order dated 29-1-2001, in an arbitrary and illegal manner. He remained ill for a considerable long period and ultimately sent a demand notice on 23-2-2005, calling upon the management to reinstate him in the services. He projects that on account of his ailment, he was forced to take extra leave otherwise

he was a devoted employee. He projects that his dismissal, being arbitrary and illegal, can not be sustained. He claims reinstatement in service with continuity and full back wages.

His claim was demurred by the management pleading that he was employed as general worker under the category of project affected person on 12-3-1990. He was posted at Piyala LPG Plant. His services were confirmed in 1992. Thereafter he resorted to unauthorized absenteeism. He was charge sheeted on 13-11-1992 and an enquiry was conducted. Punishment of stoppage of three annual increments was awarded to him on 1-1-1994. However, he did not mend his ways and again started remaining absent from his duties. He was issued another charge sheet on 14-9-1994 and an enquiry was conducted against him. He tendered an unconditional apology and punishment of lowering his basic pay to the minimal of the scale was awarded to him. Despite that punishment he had not improved himself at all. He remained absent in an unauthorized manner for 387 days from 1-1-1995 to 10-7-1997. Charge sheet dated 17-7-1997 was served upon him. Shri Sanjeev Aggarwal was appointed as Enquiry Officer, who conducted the enquiry in consonance with the principle of natural justice. The workman admitted his guilt before the Enquiry Officer. However, he opted to proceed with the matter and examined the witnesses. He found that charges were proved against Shri Raj Kumar. Considering gravity of his misconduct, besides his past record, he was discharged from services of the management w.e.f. 2-2-2001. There is no substance in his claim, which is liable to be dismissed.

4. On pleadings of parties following issues were settled :

1. Whether the enquiry conducted by the management was just and fair?
2. Whether punishment of discharging the workman from service was justified?
3. As in terms of reference.

5. Issue No. 1, treated as preliminary issue, was adjudicated in favour of the claimant and against the management vide order dated 5-10-2009.

6. To prove misconduct of the claimant Shri Jaideep Kumar and Shri Rajesh Kapoor were examined by the management. Claimant entered the witness box to testify facts in rebuttal. No other witness was examined by either of the parties.

7. Arguments were heard at the bar. Shri N. S. Sebastian, authorised representative, advanced arguments on behalf of the claimant. Shri Raj Birbal, authorised representative, assisted by Ms. Ravi Birbal, raised submissions on behalf of the management. I have given my careful considerations to the arguments advanced at

the bar and cautiously perused the record. My findings on issues involved in the controversy are as follows :

Issue Nos. 2 and 3 :

8. Shri Jaideep Kumar swears in his affidavit that Shri Raj Kumar was appointed as a workman under the category of project affected person on 12-3-1990 and posted at Piyala LPG Plant. He started resorting to unauthorized absenteeism without any prior permission, authorization or intimation. A charge sheet dated 13-11-1992 was served upon him relating to his unauthorized absence from 28-9-1992, without any prior permission and remaining absent from duty for more than 3 occasions, as detailed in show cause notice dated 3-10-1992. An enquiry was conducted and he was found guilty of the charges. Though gravity of misconduct committed by him warranted severe punishment, yet on account of assurance given by him not to repeat such misconduct he was awarded punishment of stoppage of three annual increments w.e.f. 1-1-1994. Despite the punishment so awarded, there was no improvement in his attitude. He continued to remain absent in an unauthorized manner. He was again charge sheeted on 14-9-1994. During the course of enquiry, he pleaded guilty to the charges. Since he repeated the misconduct and there were no extenuating circumstances to award lesser punishment, however, in view of submission of unconditional apology by him, he was awarded punishment of lowering his basic pay to minima of the scale, vide order dated 3-10-1996. Despite the punishment so awarded, he had shown no improvement in his conduct. He remained absent in unauthorized manner from October, 1996 to July, 1997. As the situation drifted from bad to worse, he was again charge sheeted on 17-7-1997 for remaining absent from duty w.e.f. 17-9-1996 without any prior permission and that too for more than 3 occasions. He remained absent for 311 and a half days, from 8-6-1996 till 10-7-1997.

9. Shri Kumar, unfolds that unauthorized absence, without any leave, is a misconduct for award of major penalty. On 28-12-1998 Certified Standing Orders were made applicable to the management. On account of unauthorized absence of an employee the management suffers financial losses as well as it entails indiscipline amongst other employees. Misconduct committed by the workman is of grave nature, which justify punishment of discharge from service. During the course of his cross-examination, he projects that on 6-3-1997 a press notice was issued in "Dainik Jagran" calling upon the workman to join his duties or to face departmental action, copy of which press note is Ex. MW2/W1. He presents that the claimant was residing in village Piyala, which is in near vicinity of L.P.G Plant.

10. Shri Rajan Kapoor reaffirms facts detailed by Shri Kumar in affidavit Ex. MW3/A and unfolds that the claimant remained unauthorized absent from 6-7-1991 to 12-7-91, 24-9-91 to 28-9-91, 25-3-92 to 1-4-92, 4-4-92 to 7-4-92, 23-4-92 to 31-5-92 and 4-8-92 to 23-8-92 for which

absence a charge sheet was served upon him. Punishment of stoppage of three increments w.e.f. 1-1-94 was awarded to him. He again absented himself from his duties in an authorized manner from 1-1-95 to 13-1-95, 5-6-95 to 7-6-95, 5-7-95 to 31-7-95, 1-8-95 to 13-8-95, 19-8-95 to 26-8-95, 20-9-95 to 23-9-95, 7-10-95 to 26-10-95, 8-11-95, 16-11-95 to 18-11-95, 5-12-95 to 6-12-95 for which absence a charge sheet was served upon him. He again absented himself on 8-6-96, 5-8-96 to 19-8-96, 27-8-96 to 31-8-96, 1-9-96 to 2-9-96 and 17-9-96 to 10-7-97. No leave application was moved by the claimant for absence referred above. Various letters were sent to him, besides public notice dated 18-3-97 but he had not reported to him duties.

11. Claimant swears in his affidavit Ex. WW1/B that from September, 1996, he was wandering around, since he was not having sound mental state. He reached Jalandhar, where Shibu Pandit took him under his care. He obtained treatment for him. Copy of certificates Ex. WW1/1 to WW1/11 related to his treatment taken at Jalandhar. He was of unsound mind for the entire period for which he remained away from his duties. As soon as he became stable, he reported for his duty. Termination of his services is unjustified. He is unemployed since the date of termination of his services. During the course of his cross-examination, he concedes that he stopped visiting his duties w.e.f. 17-9-96. He could not spell facts as to how and under what circumstances he reached Jalandhar. He projects that he stayed in Jalandhar for about nine months. He unfolds that he remained in a hospital there for about nine months. He does not dispute that no communication was sent by him to the management about his unauthorized absence. He further admits that on 13-11-92 charge sheet was served upon him for unauthorized absence. Another charge sheet was served in September, 1994 for his unauthorized absence. He tendered his written apology, after service of the said charge sheet.

12. When facts unfolded by Shri Jaideep Kumar, Rajesh Kapoor and those admitted by the claimant are appreciated, it came to light that the claimant was charge sheeted on 13-11-92 for his unauthorized absence. Punishment of stoppage of three increments was awarded to the claimant, on proof of charges levelled against him. Another charge sheet was served upon him on 14-2-94. On 30-1-96 the claimant tendered his written apology, copy of which is Ex. MW 2/4. Punishment of relegating him to 1st grade was awarded to him vide order dated 3-10-96, copy of which is Ex. MW 2/5. The claimant again absented himself from October, 1996 to July, 1997, which fact has emerged out of attendance register, copy of which is Ex. MW 2/6. From 8th June till October, 1996, the claimant was absent on intermittent period. He absented for a period of 311 days in 1996 and 1997. Letters, addressed to the claimant at his residential address, were received back since he was not available there. Those letters are Ex. MW 2/7 to Ex. MW 2/17. On perusal of these letters it become clear

that it were sent to village Piyala, Post Office Asawati, Tehsil Ballabgarh, District Faridabad, Haryana. It is not disputed on behalf of the claimant that these letters were sent at his correct residential address. Endorsement of postman, on these letters, make it clear that despite various visits family members of the claimant opted not to give his whereabouts. Thus it is emerging over the record that the management wrote various communications to the claimant, which could not be delivered to him when his family members opted not to receive those postal article, while the claimant was away from his residential address. His family members had not cooperated either with the postman or the management to tell whereabouts of the claimant.

13. Public notice was published in "Dainik Jagran" issue dated 18-3-1997, calling upon the claimant to join his duties at the earliest. Despite publication of the notice in the newspaper, claimant opted not to join his duties with the management. With a view to explain his absence from duties, claimant projects that he was unwell and getting his treatment from Nayyar clinic, Dakoha, Jalandhar Cantt., Jalandhar. He had relied photo copies of medical certificates which are Ex. WW 1/1 to Ex. WW 1/10, to support his claim. When these documents are perused, it came to light that the claimant was allegedly suffering from depressive disorder. Ex. WW 1/1 was issued on 20-9-96. Ex. WW 1/10 was issued on 22-6-97 while other certificates were for intervening period. All these certificates were signed by the claimant on 12-2-98, which fact projects that these certificates were received by the claimant on the date of his signature. Surprisingly, the certificates, issued on different dates, were handed over to the claimant in February, 1998, which fact speak volume about genuineness of these documents. Further more, identity of patient Raj Kumar, who was treated at the said clinic by Dr. Veena Nayyar, Gynaecologist and Obstetrician has not been established. A doctor who claims herself to be specialist in gynae problems treats Raj Kumar for depressive disorder, which fact also demolishes authenticity and genuineness of the documents, referred above. Claimant admits that there was none related to him at Jalandhar. On the other hand he wants to project a case that an unknown person provided him shelter, food and treatment for such a long period, without any consideration. Story projected by the claimant is stranger than fiction. It seems that with a view to cover period of his absence, certificates Ex. WW 1/1 to Ex. WW 1/10 were procured by the claimant. An ordinary prudent man cannot accept explanation offered by the claimant for his unauthorized absence for such a long period.

14. Claimant absented himself without any permission on three occasions. He remained absent for more than three hundred and eleven consecutive days, without any sufficient ground. He tendered his conditional apology in past. Therefore, it is emerging over the record that the claimant have developed a habit of absenteeism from his duties. Habitual absence without leave for more than ten

consecutive days or over staying sanctioned leave without sufficient ground or proper and satisfactory explanation has been coined as a misconduct, in Certified Standing Orders adopted by the management. From facts detailed above, it stood established that the management could prove that the claimant was in the habit of remaining absent from his duties without any permission or sanction of leave. On two occasions he was punished by the management, which punishment could not prove deterrent. Ultimately he absented himself from his duties since October, 1996 till July, 1997, for which absence neither he informed the management nor moved any application for leave. He could not give proper and satisfactory explanation for his absence for such a long period. Therefore, it is evident that the management could prove misconduct of habitual absence from duties without any cause or explanation against the claimant.

15. Since claimant has not been able to show that he got leaves sanctioned from the management for the period referred above, it emerges over the record that he failed to give any reasonable explanation for his long absence. In past too he was punished for his unauthorized absence. Though he tendered an apology, yet he opted not to mend his ways. His family members never took responsibility of informing his employer about the place of his abode in those days. Public notice in a newspaper could not bring any result. All these facts aggravate his act. Taking into account the misconduct proved and extenuating circumstances surrounding the claimant, punishment of discharge from service is imposed on the claimant. Punishment shall relate back to 4-1-2001, the date when punishment was awarded by the management to the claimant. An award is accordingly passed. It be sent to the appropriate Government for publication.

Dr. R. K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

Dated: 9-11-2010.

नई दिल्ली, 22 सितम्बर, 2011

क.आ. 3006.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार भारत मैसर्स मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, नागपुर के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 11/2010-11) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29011/28/98-आई आर (एम)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd September, 2011

S.O. 3006.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.11/2010-11) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Nagpur now as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd., Nagpur and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 22-9-2011.

[No. L-29011/28/98-IR(M)]
JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NAGPUR

No. 11/2010-11

Dated the 2nd May, 2011

Both the parties are absent on calls. No statement of claim filed though last chance was given.

P.O. is on leave.

Call on 4-7-2011 for further orders and filing of statement of claim.

Dated the 4th July, 2011

Both the parties are absent on calls.

P.O. is on leave.

Call on 4-8-2011 for further orders and filing of statement of claim.

Dated the 4th August, 2011

The parties are absent on calls. No step has been taken on behalf of the parties. None also appears on behalf of either of the parties.

Perused the record. The case is fixed for filing of statement of claim. Moreover, no statement of claim has been filed.

The reference was received by the Tribunal on 18-11-2010. In spite of receipt of notice issued by the Tribunal, the petitioner has not filed the statement of claim. It appears that petitioner does not want to proceed with the case. Hence, it is necessary to pass an order of "No Dispute Award" in this case. Accordingly, it is ordered.

The reference be treated as "No Dispute Award".

J. P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 22 सितम्बर, 2011

क्र.आ. 3007.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स ए सी सी सीमेन्ट लिमिटेड, चन्द्रपुर के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 2/2011-12)

को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29011/13/2011-आई आर (एम)]
जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd September, 2011

S.O. 3007.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.2/2011-12) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Nagpur now as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s ACC Cement Ltd., Chanderpur and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 22-9-2011.

[No. L-29011/13/2011-IR(M)]
JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NAGPUR

No. 2/2011-12

Dated the 24th June, 2011

The parties are absent on calls. None appears on behalf of either of the parties. No statement of claim is filed. However, in the interest of justice, I think it proper to give a last chance to the petitioner to file the statement of claim. Hence call on 29-7-2011 for filing of statement of claim as a last chance.

Dated the 29th July, 2011

Both the parties are absent on calls. No step has been taken on behalf of either of the parties. None also appears on behalf of the parties.

Persued the record. Even though a last chance was given to the petitioner to file the statement of claim, no statement of claim is filed. It appears that the petitioner is not interested to proceed with the case.

As in this case, the parties are not appearing at all and no statement of claim is filed, it is necessary to pass a "No Dispute Award". Hence it is ordered :

ORDER

The reference be treated as "No Dispute" Award.

J. P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 सितम्बर, 2011

क्र.आ. 3008.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट

बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/ग्राम न्यायालय, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 138/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12025/01/2011-आई आर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd September, 2011

S.O. 3008.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 138/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workman, received by the Central Government on 21-9-2011.

[No. L-12025/01/2011-IR(B-I)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT:

Shri Ved Prakash Gaur, Presiding Officer.

Dated, the 7th day of April, 2011

Industrial Dispute L.C. No. 138/2004

BETWEEN

Sri Golla Venkatesh,
S/o. G Parmanadam,
R/o. Vinjaram Village,
Kaikalur Mandalam.

... Petitioner

AND

The Asstt. General Manager,
State Bank of India,
Zonal Office,
Vijayawada.

... Respondent

APPEARANCES:

For the Petitioner :

For the Respondent : M/s. B. G Ravindra Reddy,
B. V. Chandra Sekhar and P.
Srinivasulu, Advocates

AWARD

This petition under Section 2A(2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has been filed by Sri Golla Venkatesh, Ex.-Messenger of State Bank of India, challenging the order of termination

dated 31-3-1997 and for his reinstatement in service with consequential benefits and back wages.

2. The Petitioner has stated that he joined in the services of the Respondent as Messenger on 1-2-1990 in Main Branch of State Bank of India, Kaikaluru where he worked upto 31-3-1997 and thereafter he was disengaged and was ordered to stop the work.

3. Petitioner made several representations and also filed Writ petition along with 200 others employees before the Hon'ble High Court of A.P., which was registered as WP 4194/97 and other petitions Nos. 9206/97, 5087/97 etc. which were disposed of by a common order by Hon'ble Justice Somasekhhar of Hon'ble High Court against which management has filed Writ Appeal No. 86/98 which was decided and ordered that Petitioner should approach Labour Court/Industrial Tribunal. Against the order of Writ Appeal SLP was filed by the Petitioner and other employees which was dismissed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court confirming the order of the Writ Appeal.

4. Petitioner is a member of scheduled caste and belongs to a poor family. There was agreement between the employees union and the management in which it was agreed that those employees who have completed minimum of 30 days in any calendar month or 75 days in aggregate in 36 calendar months will be called for interview by virtue of settlement dated 17-8-1984, thereafter another settlement was also entered into between the employees and management on 17-7-1989, subsequent agreement dated 16-10-1988, 27-10-1988, followed by agreement dated 26-4-1994 was also entered between parties, in all the settlements it was agreed that the employees who have put in a certain number of days will be considered for absorption and a panel will be prepared of those employees. The Petitioner's name find place in the list prepared by management but Petitioner was not absorbed, not only that Justice Sri Somasekhhar of Hon'ble High Court of A.P., by order dated 1-1-1998 directed Respondent bank to absorb all the Petitioners which was not complied by the management. The management challenged that order which was quashed by Appellate Authority and order of the Appellate Authority amended by Hon'ble Supreme Court hence, the Petitioner has filed this present petition.

5. Counter has been filed by the Respondent management. Management has also admitted that several agreements as mentioned by the Petitioner have been entered into between the management and the union and the employees were categorised into three categories :

- (A) Those, who have completed 240 days of temporary service in 12 calendar months or less after 1-7-1975.
- (B) Those, who have completed 270 days aggregate temporary service in any continuous block of 36 calendar months after 1-7-1975.

- (C) Those, who have completed minimum of 30 days aggregate temporary service in any calendar year after 1-7-1975 or minimum of 70 days aggregate temporary service in any continuous block of 36 calendar months after 1-7-1975.

6. As per terms of the agreement dated February, 1997 the last date of the panel was to expire on 31-3-1997. The Petitioner was not found suitable in the order of seniority, he was not considered for absorption. Petitioner was engaged intermittently when the regular employees were not available for sweeping and cleaning of the office he was not regularly appointed employee not he was sponsored by the Employment Exchange as such, no legal right is vested in the Petitioner for being absorbed in the bank's services. Petition is devoid of merit and deserves to be dismissed.

7. Parties were directed to file their evidence. Petitioner Sri Golla Venkatesh has filed affidavit and presented himself for cross-examination. He has filed xerox copies of service certificate allegedly issued by State Bank of India, Kaikalur Branch, caste certificate, transfer certificate and SSC certificate. Management has filed affidavit of Sri P. Madhu Mohan Patro, Chief Manager (HR), State Bank of India who has marked 12 documents Ex. M1 to M12. He appeared for cross-examination and has been cross-examined at length.

8. I have heard counsels for both the parties at length and I have gone through the evidence on record. It has been argued by the Learned Counsel for the workman that workman was engaged in the year 1990 and he has worked upto March, 1997. In proof of his claim he has filed attendance statement Ex. W1 and W2 to show that Sri Golla Venkatesh worked for 53 days from 1-2-1990 to 5-9-1990, likewise he has worked for 29 days in between the period 28-7-1990 to 25-8-1990 and worked from 18-2-1991 to 30-3-1991 in total for 102 days upto March, 1997. On the basis of this document the argument of Learned Counsel for the Petitioner is that Petitioner has worked for more than 102 days altogether under the management of Respondent, thus, he is entitled for absorption in the bank's service as per the agreement entered into between the bank management and the employees union. The Learned Counsel for the Petitioner further argued that the Petitioner has put in total number of 102 days though intermittently but under the terms and conditions of the agreement entered into between the employees union and the management. Petitioner's case is covered under category 'C' of categorization of the employees as such, the Petitioner has become entitled for absorption.

9. Against the above argument of Learned Counsel for the Petitioner, Learned Counsel for the Respondent has argued that even if the Petitioner has put in 102 days service

in 36 calendar months and he comes within the category 'C' employees, it is not vested right of the Petitioner to be absorbed in the services of the bank unless other formalities and rules of the absorption has been fulfilled by the Petitioner. The Petitioner was called for interview as per his own document but whether he was empanelled after the interview or not has not been proved by him. Moreover, there is another categories 'A & B' of the employees, who put in 240 days of temporary service in 12 calendar months and who put in 270 days aggregate service in 36 calendar months, their case was to be considered on priority basis in comparison to those placed in category 'C' of the employees. It was the duty of the Petitioner to prove that anybody or any person junior to him or who has put in less number of working days in comparison to the Petitioner was absorbed by the bank. Secondly, the Petitioner has not been able to prove that what was the outcome of the result of the interview whether he was empanelled after the interview or not has not been proved by the Petitioner as such, the bank has not committed any illegality in disengaging the Petitioner who has worked intermittently when the work was available with the bank. Therefore, the action of the management is neither illegal nor arbitrary nor violative of the principles of natural justice and Petitioner is not entitled for any relief.

10. In light of the above argument of the Learned Counsel for the parties this Tribunal has to consider following points for adjudication :

(I) Whether the action of the management in disengaging the Petitioner from service is illegal, arbitrary and violative of principles of natural justice ?

(II) To what relief if any, the Petitioner is entitled for ?

11. Point No. (I) : It is undisputed fact that the Petitioner has worked in the bank when the work was available with the management. The Petitioner in his cross-examination has admitted that he worked for a period of 102 days intermittently and he was not sponsored by Employment Exchange. Though Petitioner states that he has worked for 102 days, but at the same time he has admitted that he worked with the bank whenever work was available and given by the Manager. The Petitioner alleged to have filed xerox copy of the service certificate or number of working days he put in as temporary messenger with the bank management. This certificate has not been proved by the Petitioner workman. Even if it is presumed that Petitioner has worked for 102 days that itself does not confer any right on Petitioner for absorption in the bank's services. Learned Counsel for the Petitioner has relied upon case law of Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka reported in 2005(1) LLJ page 126 in the matter of State Bank of India, Bangalore Vs. T. N. Jaya Ram wherein Hon'ble Karnataka High Court has held that, "the claim of those employees who has not

completed 30 days in one calendar year are not entitled for regularization." However, the Petitioner workman has not been able to place before this Tribunal any such rule, which authorizes for the regularization of those employees who has put in more than 200 days of the service in 36 calendar months. There is agreement between the parties under which employees were given option to apply for regularization and it was agreed between the union and the management that panel will be prepared on the basis of the interview and such panel will be remained enforced for a particular period and existing vacancies will be filled out of the candidates listed in the panel. Petitioner of this case has not placed any paper to prove that he was selected by the management or he was empanelled for absorption in the service. Unless, the Petitioner was empanelled for absorption he cannot claim right of absorption. The case law cited by Learned Counsel for the Petitioner reported in 2005 (I) LLJ page 126 is not applicable in the present case. In the same way the case law reported in 2003 (I) LLJ page 219 is also not applicable in the present case. The bank's service is a public utility service and there is procedure for recruitment to the banking services. Petitioner has not been also to prove that he was selected by the empanelment committee for absorption in the bank's service. He was not sponsored by the Employment Exchange as well. As such, in view of the agreement of 1997 in which the empanelled candidates were to be absorbed by end of the March, 1997, since name of the Petitioner does not find place in the empanelled list, the disengagement of the Petitioner is neither bad in the eye of law nor against the terms of agreement entered into by the bank employees and the bank management. Since Petitioner was not selected by the empanelment committee he was not sponsored by the Employment Exchange he was engaged by the Manager when the work was available in the branch, he has no right or authority for absorption as he was not appointed according to the recruitment rules of the public utility services as held by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Umadevi Vs. State of Karnataka. Point No. 1 is decided accordingly.

12. Point No. (II) : Petitioner has not been able to prove that his disengagement from service was illegal, arbitrary or against principles of natural justice. Petitioner is not entitled for any relief claimed by him. Point No. (II) is decided accordingly.

13. In view of the above discussion, this Tribunal is of the opinion that petition deserves to be dismissed and it is dismissed, hence, this award.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her, corrected by me on this the 7th day of April, 2011.

VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner	Witnesses examined for the Respondent
--	--

WW1 : Sri Golla Venkatesh	MW1 : Sri P. Madhu Mohan Patro
---------------------------	--------------------------------

Documents marked for the Petitioner

- Ex. W 1 : Copy of service certificate issued by Branch Manager, state Bank of India, Kaikalur for 102 days.
- Ex. W 2 : Copy of service particulars.
- Ex. W 3 : Copy of caste certificate.
- Ex. W 4 : Copy of marks memo of SSC.
- Ex. W 5 : Copy of transfer certificate.

Documents marked for the Respondent

- Ex. M 1 : Copy of settlement signed between All India SBI Staff Federation and SBI dated 17-11-1987.
- Ex. M 2 : Copy of settlement signed between All India SBI Staff Federation and SBI dated 16-7-1987.
- Ex. M 3 : Copy of settlement signed between All India SBI Staff Federation and SBI dated 27-10-1988.
- Ex. M 4 : Copy of settlement signed between All India SBI Staff Federation and SBI dated 9-1-1991.
- Ex. M 5 : Copy of minutes of conciliation proceedings held before RLC(C), Hyderabad dated 9-6-1995.
- Ex. M 6 : Copy of settlement signed between All India SBI Staff Federation and SBI 30-7-1996.
- Ex. M 7 : Copy of memorandum of understanding dated 27-2-1997.
- Ex. M 8 : Copy of statements giving the particulars of 1989 Messengerial panel.
- Ex. M 9 : Copy of statements giving the particulars of 1989 Non-Messengerial panel.
- Ex. M 10 : Copy of statements of 1992 panel.
- Ex. M 11 : Copy of judgement of Hon'ble High Court in WA No. 86/98 dated 1-5-1998.
- Ex. M 12 : Copy of judgement in SLP No. 11866—11888 of 1998 dated 10-8-1998.

नई दिल्ली, 23 सितम्बर, 2011

क्र. आ. 3009.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 139/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12025/01/2011-आई आर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd September, 2011

S.O. 3009.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 139/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 21-9-2011.

[No. L-12025/01/2011-IR (B-I)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT:

Shri Ved Prakash Gaur, Presiding Officer

Dated the 7th day of April, 2011

Industrial Dispute L.C. No. 139/2004

BETWEEN:

Sri Dakarapu Narsimha Rao,
S/o D. Venkateswara Rao,
R/o Ayyavari Rudrawaram Village,
Mandavali Mandalam, Krishna District ... Petitioner

AND

The Asstt. General Manager,
State Bank of India,
Zonal Office,
Vijayawada ... Respondent

APPEARANCES :

For the Petitioner :

For the Respondent : M/s. B. G. Ravindra Reddy,
B. V. Chandra Sekhar &
P. Srinivasulu, Advocates

AWARD

This petition under Sec. 2A (2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has been filed by Sri Dakarapu Narsimha Rao, Ex. Messenger of State Bank of India, challenging the order of termination dated 31-3-1997 and for his reinstatement in service with consequential benefits and back wages.

2. The Petitioner has stated that he joined in the services of the Respondent as Messenger on 2-6-1987 in Main Branch of State Bank of India, Kaikaluru where he worked upto 31-3-1997 and thereafter he was disengaged and was ordered to stop the work.

3. The Petitioner made several representations and also filed Writ petition along with 200 other employees before the Hon'ble High Court of A.P., which was registered as WP 4194/97 and other petition Nos. 9206/97, 5087/97 etc. which were disposed of by a common order by Hon'ble Justice Somasekhara of Hon'ble High Court against which management has filed Writ Appeal No. 86/98 which was decided and ordered that Petitioner should approach Labour Court/Industrial Tribunal. Against the order of Writ Appeal SLP was filed by the Petitioner and other employees, which was dismissed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court confirming the order of the Writ Appeal.

4. Petitioner is a member of scheduled caste and belongs to a poor family. There was agreement between the employees union and the management in which it was agreed that those employees who have completed minimum of 30 days in any calendar month or 75 days in aggregate in 36 calendar months will be called for interview by virtue of settlement dated 17-8-1984, thereafter another settlement was also entered into between the employees and management on 17-7-1989, subsequent agreement dated 16-10-1988, 27-10-1988, followed by agreement dated 26-4-1994 was also entered into between parties, in all the settlements it was agreed that the employees who have put in certain number of days will be considered for absorption and a panel will be prepared of those employees. The Petitioner's name find place in the list prepared by management but Petitioner was not absorbed, not only that Justice Sri Somasekhara of Hon'ble High Court of A.P., by order dated 1-1-1998 directed Respondent bank to absorb all the Petitioners which was not complied by the management. The management challenged that order which was quashed by Appellate Authority and order of the Appellate Authority amended by Hon'ble Supreme Court hence, the Petitioner has filed this present petition.

5. Counter has been filed by the Respondent management. Management has also admitted that several

agreements as mentioned by the Petitioner have been entered into between the management and the union and the employees were categorised into three categories :

- (A) Those, who have completed 240 days of temporary service in 12 calendar months or less after 1-7-1975.
- (B) Those, who have completed 270 days aggregate temporary service in any continuous block of 36 calendar months after 1-7-1975.
- (C) Those, who have completed minimum of 30 days aggregate temporary service in any calendar year after 1-7-1975 or minimum of 70 days aggregate temporary service in any continuous back of 36 calendar months after 1-7-1975.

6. As per terms of the agreement dated February, 1997 the last date of the panel was to expire on 31-3-1997. The petitioner was not found suitable in the order of seniority, he was not considered for absorption. Petitioner was engaged intermittently when the regular employees were not available for sweeping and cleaning of the office he was not regularly appointed employee nor he was sponsored by the Employment Exchange as such, no legal right is vested in the Petitioner for being absorbed in the bank's services. Petition is devoid of merit and deserves to be dismissed.

7. Parties were directed to file their evidence. Petitioner Sri Dakarapu Narsimha Rao has appeared, examined-in-chief and presented himself for cross-examination. He has filed xerox copies of paper notification, service certificate allegedly issued by State Bank of India, Kaikaluru branch, call letter for interview, empanelled list, caste certificate, transfer certificate and SSC fail memo. Management has filed affidavit of Sri P. Madhu Mohan Patro, Chief Manager (HR), State Bank of India who has marked 12 documents Ex. M1 to M12. He appeared for cross-examination and has been cross-examined at length.

8. I have heard counsels for both the parties at length and I have gone through the evidence on record. It has been argued by the Learned Counsel for the workman that workman was engaged in the year 1987 and he has worked upto March, 1997. In proof of his claim he has filed attendance statement Ex. W3, W6, W7 and W8 to show that Sri.Dakarapu Narsimha Rao worked for 180 days from 1987 to 1990, likewise he worked from 1991 to 1995 for 330 days, from 20-2-1996 to 19-3-1997 for 72 days. On the basis of these documents the argument of Learned Counsel for the Petitioner is that Petitioner has worked for more than 582 days altogether under the management of Respondent, thus, he is entitled for absorption in the bank's service as per the agreement entered into between the bank management and the employees union. The Learned Counsel for the Petitioner further argued that the Petitioner

has put in total number of 582 days though intermittently but under the terms and conditions of the agreement entered into between the employees union and the management. Petitioner's case is covered under Category 'C' of categorization of the employees as such, the Petitioner has become entitled for absorption.

9. Against the above argument of Learned Counsel for the Petitioner, Learned Counsel for the Respondent has argued that even if the Petitioner has put in 582 days service in total and he comes within the Category 'C' employees, it is not vested right of the Petitioner to be absorbed in the services of the bank unless other formalities and rules of the absorption has been fulfilled by the Petitioner. The Petitioner was called for interview as per his own document but whether he was empanelled after the interview or not has not been proved by him. More over, there is another Categories 'A & B' of the employees, who put in 240 days of temporary service in 12 calendar months and who put in 270 days aggregate service in 36 calendar months, their case was to be considered on priority basis in comparison to those placed in Category 'C' of the employees. It was the duty of the Petitioner to prove that anybody or any person junior to him or who has put in less number of working days in comparison to the Petitioner was absorbed by the bank. Secondly, the Petitioner has not been able to prove that what was the outcome of the result of the interview whether he was empanelled after the interview or not has not been proved by the Petitioner as such, the bank has not committed any illegality in disengaging the Petitioner who has worked intermittently when the work available with the bank. Therefore, the action of the management is neither illegal nor arbitrary nor violative of the principles of natural justice and Petitioner is not entitled for any relief.

10. In light of the above argument of the Learned Counsel for the parties this Tribunal has to consider following points for adjudication :

- (I) Whether the action of the management in disengaging the Petitioner from service is illegal, arbitrary and violative of principles of natural justice ?
- (II) To what relief if any, the Petitioner is entitled for ?

11. Point No. (I) : It is undisputed fact that the Petitioner has worked in the bank when the work was available with the management. The Petitioner in his cross-examination has admitted that he worked for a period of 582 days intermittently and he was not sponsored by Employment Exchange. Though Petitioner states that he has worked for 582 days, but at the same time he has admitted that he worked with the bank whenever work

was available and given by the Manager. The Petitioner alleged to have filed xerox copy of the service certificate or number of working days he put in as temporary messenger with the bank management. These certificates have not been proved by the Petitioner workman. Even if it is presumed that Petitioner has worked for 582 days that itself does not confer any right on Petitioner for absorption in the bank's services. Learned Counsel for the Petitioner has relied upon case law of Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka reported in 2005 (I) LLJ page 126 in the matter of State Bank of India, Bangalore Vs. T. N. Jaya Ram wherein Hon'ble Karnataka High Court has held that, "the claim of those employees who has not completed 30 days in one calendar year are not entitled for regularization." However, the Petitioner workman has not been able to place before this Tribunal any such rule, which authorizes for the regularization of those employees who has put in more than 200 days of service in 36 calendar months. There is agreement between the parties under which employees were given option to apply for regularization and it was agreed between the union and the management that panel will be prepared on the basis of the interview and such panel will be remained enforced for a particular period and existing vacancies will be filled out of the candidates listed in the panel. Petitioner of this case has not placed any paper to prove that he was selected by the management or he was empanelled for absorption in the service. Unless, the Petitioner was empanelled for absorption he cannot claim right of absorption. The case law cited by Learned Counsel for the Petitioner reported in 2005 (I) LLJ page 126 is not applicable in the present case. In the same way the case law reported in 2003 (I) LLJ page 219 is also not applicable in the present case. The bank's service is a public utility service and there is procedure for recruitment to the banking services. Petitioner has not been able to prove that he was selected by the empanelment committee for absorption in the bank's service. He was not sponsored by the Employment Exchange as well. As such, in view of the agreement of 1997 in which the empanelled candidates were to be absorbed by end of the March, 1997, since name of the Petitioner does not find place in the empanelled list the disengagement of the Petitioner is neither bad in the eye of law nor against the terms of the agreement entered into by the bank employees and the bank management. Since Petitioner was not selected by the empanelment committee he was not sponsored by the Employment Exchange he was engaged by the Manager when the work was available in the branch he has no right or authority for absorption as he was not appointed according to the recruitment rules of the public utility services as held by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Umadevi Vs. State of Karnataka. Point No. 1 is decided accordingly.

12. **Point No. (II) :** Petitioner has not been able to prove that his disengagement from service was illegal,

arbitrary or against principles of natural justice. Petitioner is not entitled for any relief claimed by him. Point No. (II) is decided accordingly.

13. In view of the above discussion, this Tribunal is of the opinion that petition deserves to be dismissed and it is dismissed, hence, this award.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected by me on this the 7th day of April, 2011

VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner	Witnesses examined for the Respondent
WW1 : Sri Dakarapu Narsimha Rao	MW1 : Sri P. Madhu Mohan Patro

Documents marked for the Petitioner

Ex. W1 :	Copy of paper notification
Ex. W2 :	Copy of service certificate issued by Branch Manager, State Bank of India, Vijayawada
Ex. W3 :	Copy of service certificate issued by Branch Manager, State Bank of India, Kaikaluru
Ex. W4 :	Copy of call letter for interview dated 18-7-1989
Ex. W5 :	Copy of list of temporary employees panel
Ex. W6 :	Copy of salary certificate dt. 29-11-1996
Ex. W7 :	Copy of service certificate issued by Branch Manager, State Bank of India, Kaikaluru
Ex. W8 :	Copy of particulars of temporary employees engaged in Zonal Office, Vijayawada
Ex. W9 :	Copy of transfer certificate
Ex. W10 :	Copy of fail memo of SSC
Ex. W11 :	Copy of caste certificate

Documents marked for the Respondent

Ex. M1 :	Copy of settlement signed between All India SBI Staff Federation and SBI dt. 17-11-1987
Ex. M2 :	Copy of settlement signed between All India SBI Staff Federation and SBI dt. 16-7-1988

Ex.M3: Copy of settlement signed between All India SBI Staff Federation and SBI dt. 27-10-1988

dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. LPG Bottling Plant Khapri, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23-9-2011.

Ex.M4: Copy of settlement signed between All India SBI Staff Federation and SBI dt. 9-1-1991

[No. L-30011/8/2006-IR (M)]
JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

Ex.M5: Copy of minutes of conciliation proceedings held before RLC (C), Hyderabad dt. 9-6-95

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI J. P. CHAND, PRESIDING
OFFICER, CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
NAGPUR**

Ex.M6: Copy of settlement signed between All India SBI Staff Federation and SBI dt. 30-7-1996

Case No. CGIT/NGP/Application/02/2006 Date: 29-7-2011

Ex.M7: Copy of memorandum of understanding dt. 27-2-1997

Complainants: (1) Rajesh Shriram Deokar

Ex.M8: Copy of statements giving the particulars of 1989 Messengerial panel

(2) Dadarao Shaligram Kale

Ex.M9: Copy of statements giving the particulars of 1989 Non-Messengerial panel

(3) Vinod Dattarao Sarnaik

Ex.M10: Copy of statement of 1992 panel

(4) Sanjay Uttamrao Falke

Ex.M11: Copy of judgement of Hon'ble High Court in WA No. 86/98 dt. 1-5-1998

(5) Ramesh Sukhdeorao Marathe

Ex.M12: Copy of judgement in SLP No. 11866-11888 of 1998 dt. 10-8-98.

(6) Manik Laxmanrao Bhusari

(7) Shankar Haribhau Mohurle

(8) Shashikant Pandurang Shende

(9) Sanjay Govindrao Paturkar

(10) Ashok Janrao Bhure

(11) Pradeep Hargovind Pachghare

(12) Baban Pralhadrao Wankhede

(13) Gajanan Namdeorao Shelke

(14) Vithal Bhuraji Borade

(15) Subhash Sahadeorao Mankar

(16) Saahebrao Champatrao Saonkar

(17) Baburao Champatrao Raut

(18) Prabhakar Gopala Jambhulkar

(19) Devanand Gaininaya Khandare

(20) Rajesh Laxman Thakre

(21) Sudhir Kisanrao Masne

(22) Shriram Haribhau Jadhav

(23) Dilip Narayan Kharat

(24) Raju Manikrao Kadam

(25) Namdeo Sukhdeo Dhawale

नई दिल्ली, 23 सितम्बर, 2011

क. अ. 3010.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड एल पी जी बाटलिंग प्लांट, खापरी के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/ग्राम न्यायालय, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 2/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30011/8/2006-आई आर (एम)]
जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd September, 2011

S.O. 3010.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. 2/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial

- (26) Ramesh Govindrao Charde
 (27) Sanjay Sudhir Masne
 (28) Munna Jarif Qureshi
 (29) Bhartiya Janata Kamgar Mahasangh,
 Maharashtra, Tilak Putla, Mahal
 Nagpur through its General Secretary.
 C/o. Bhartiya Janata Kamgar Mahasangh
 Maharashtra, Tilak Putla, Mahal,
 Nagpur

Versus

Opposite Parties :

- Party No. 1 :** The Chairman,
 M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation
 Ltd., Petroleum House, J. N. Tata Road,
 Churchgate, Mumbai-400020
- Party No. 2 :** The Regional Manager,
 M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation
 Ltd., LPG Bottling Plant, Khapri, Wardha
 Road, Nagpur-440008
- Party No. 3 :** The Plant Manager,
 M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation
 Ltd., LPG Bottling Plant, Khapri, Wardha
 Road, Nagpur-440008
- Party No. 4 :** The Secretary,
 Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas,
 'A' Wing, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi
- Party No. 5 :** The Secretary,
 Ministry of Labour & Employment,
 Shram Shakti Bhawan, New Delhi
- Party No. 6 :** The Assistant Labour Commissioner
 (C II) C.G.O. Complex, 'C' Block, 1st
 Floor, Seminary Hills, Nagpur-440006

AWARD

(Dated : 29th July, 2011)

This is an application, filed by the twenty eight complainants named in the application and their union, "Bhartiya Janata Kamgar Mahasangh", under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 ("the Act" in short).

2. The case of the complainants 1 to 28 is that they were in continuous employment in the LPG Bottling Plant, Khapri, Nagpur for more than 15 years as security guards allegedly as contract labour, in a work of regular and permanent nature and on 27-8-2005, they along with some other guards (53 employees in total) through their union

raised a demand for regularization and permanency and when the said demand was admitted for conciliation on 30-11-2005, in proceeding No. ALCN-11-8/(76)/2005, they were very much in employment of opposite party no. 3 and on 30-11-2005, after hearing the parties, failure of the conciliation was recorded and failure report was submitted by the conciliation officer on 16-1-2006 and when the conciliation proceedings were pending, the opposite party No. 3 in total contravention of the provisions of Section 33(1) of the Act, illegally and by resorting to unfair labour practice, terminated their services with effect from the midnight of 30-11-2005/1-12-2005, without obtaining the express prior permission of the conciliation officer and the termination of their services amounts to alteration of the condition of their services and as their complaint to the conciliation officer on 21-12-2005 did not invoke any response, they issued a reminder on 27-2-2006 but the same also did not yield any result and as the opposite party No. 6 did not take any action in the matter, they were constrained to file the application for appropriate relief. The complainants 1 to 28 have prayed for reinstatement in their former posts with continuity of service and payment of full back wages.

3. The opposite parties Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have filed a joint written statement pleading inter alia that Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited ("HPCL" in short) is a Government of India enterprise and is incorporated under the companies Act and it has its corporate/marketing headquarters at Mumbai and zonal offices, regional offices, terminals, liquid petroleum gas plant and TOPS etc. all over India and the HPCL is engaged in refining crude oil and distribution of petroleum products and it has one of its LPG plant at Khapri, Nagpur and the HPCL has its own procedure for recruitment of employees and has to adhere strictly to government directives, on employment and the HPCL had given the work of providing security arrangement at its LPG plant at Khapri on contract basis and the said contract was being given for a period of one year commencing from 1st December till the end of 30th November of each year and there was also provision for extension of the contract, if necessary and for the said purpose, tender enquiries were made and on receipt of tenders from the contractors registered with HPCL, the committee appointed for selecting the tenderer used to select one of them in accordance with the procedure laid down by the HPCL, after considering the case of each tenderer and work order was being issued to such selected tenderer and he was called upon to perform the contract, strictly in accordance with the terms and conditions, on which, his tender was accepted and the contractor so selected used to engage his own workers, for carrying out the said contract and was responsible for payment of wages to his workers according to law and to take care of them and the workers so engaged by the contractor were exclusively the

employees of the contractor for all purposes and there was no employer-employee relationship between the HPCL and the worker engaged by the contractors and the contract for providing security arrangement from 1-12-2003 to 30-11-2004 was given to National Security Services, Kamptee and the same was extended further from 1-12-2004 to 30-11-2005 on the terms and conditions embodied in the tender papers and the said security services had engaged 33 workers, out of whom, 5 were dismissed by the contractor for proved acts of misconduct on their part and the said contractor used to raise a bill every month and HPCL, after satisfying itself that the contractor had discharged his legal liabilities, in the matter of payment of wages to his workers and making the statutory payments under various labour laws, used to pass the bill for payment to the contractor and the contractor submitted in proforma, the names and details of the workers engaged by him, the rates of wages paid to the workers and the total wages paid to each such workers, at the end of the month and their acknowledgments on revenue stamps and the workers were aware of the position that their engagement was to last till the contract was in force and their engagement would automatically come to an end with the expiry of the security contract. It is further pleaded by the opposite party No. 1 to 3 that the establishment of HPCL at Khapri is registered under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and has been issued with a certificate of registration and similarly the National Security Services, Kamptee was also given a license for the said contract as contemplated under the said Act and the contract given to National Security Services, came to an end on 30-11-2005 and from 1-12-2005, the said contract was given to Vidharbha Industrial Security Services, Nagpur, sponsored by the Director General of Rehabilitation and the new contractor engaged his own workers and as such, there was no occasion for the said contractor to engage the workers, who had been engaged by National Security Services and from the said facts, it can be found out that the services of all the 28 complainants were not terminated at all by them, as alleged and the complainants are not legally entitled to move such a complaint by invoking the provisions of Section 33A of the Act as the opposite parties were not the employers, as defined under Section 2(g) and the complainants were not the workmen as defined under Section 2(s) of the Act, there could not be any industrial dispute as envisaged under Section 2(k) of the Act, between the parties and thus, there is a bona fide dispute as to the employment or otherwise of these complainants and the said dispute needs to be resolved, first by raising a dispute to that effect before the appropriate forum by the complainants and only after the status of the complainants 1 to 28 is determined as "workmen" in relation to HPCL, such a complaint could be made by them and the question whether there was employer-

employee relationship in between HPCL and the 28 complainants cannot be entertained by this Tribunal and as such, the complaint as filed is not maintainable in law.

It is further pleaded by the opposite parties 1 to 3 that Shri R. P. Tiwari, the proprietor of National Security Services Kamptee, the contractor, who had engaged the complainants 1 to 28 as security guards was impleaded as a non-applicant in the conciliation proceedings, where in, the said contractor had admitted the relationship of employer-employee, in between himself and the 28 complainants and the complainants have deliberately omitted to implead the said contractor as a party in this complaint with ulterior motive and as such, the complainants are estopped in law to invoke the provisions of Section 33 of the Act and as National Security Services is a necessary party in this proceeding, the omission to make him a party is fatal to the complaint and the legal and jurisdictional objections as raised go to the very root of the case and maintainability or otherwise of the complaint hinges on the decisions on the preliminary objections and the complainants are not entitled to any relief and the application is liable to be dismissed.

Though the opposite parties No. 4 to 6 appeared through advocates, they did not file any written statement.

4. It is necessary to mention here that from 12-12-2007 neither the complainants nor their union appeared in the case to adduce evidence or to contest the same and as such, the case proceeded ex-parte against the complainants.

5. Perused the materials on records including the complaint petition, written statement filed by opposite parties No. 1 to 3 and the documents filed by the parties and found that in the complaint petition itself, the complainants have mentioned that they were treated as contract labour. It is also found from the documents filed by the complainants that they had demanded for regularization and permanency, claiming themselves as contract workers and revocation of registration granted to HPCL and the licenses issued to the contractors employed by them. It is also found from the documents that the complainants were engaged by the contractor, National Security Services, Kamptee and the contract of the said contractor was up to 30-11-2005 and after termination of the contract, the services of the complainants automatically came to an end on 30-11-2005 and there was no employer-employee relationship between HPCL and the complainants.

It is also necessary to mention here that after submission of the failure report by the conciliation officer, the Central Government considered the dispute between the complainants and HPCL and prima facie was satisfied that the dispute was not fit for adjudication, on the grounds

that the complainants were not appointed by the management of HPCL but were the employees of the contractors, who were holding license for engaging the complainants on contract basis, under the contract labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and the principal employer was also registered under the above said Act. Such decision of the Government of India was communicated vide letter No. 30011/8/2006-IR (M) dated 26-7-2006.

As it is held that there was no relationship of employer/employee between HPCL and the complainants and the complainants were engaged by the contractor, the petition filed by the complainants under Section 33A of the Act is not maintainable. Hence, it is ordered :

ORDER

The complaint petition filed by the complainants is dismissed being not maintainable. The complainants are not entitled for any relief.

J. P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 सितम्बर, 2011

क्र. आ. 3011.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोक्तों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 1/2008) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41025/01/2011-आई आर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th September, 2011

S.O. 3011.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 1/2008) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad, now as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of South Central Railway and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 21-9-2011.

[No. L-41025/01/2011-IR (B-I)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT:

Shri Ved Prakash Gaur, Presiding Officer

Dated the 5th day of August, 2011

Industrial Dispute L.C. No. 1/2008

BETWEEN:

Sri N. Sathaiah,
S/o D. N. Bikshapathi,
R/o Village & Post Anjapur,
Bhongir Mandal,
Nalgonda District

... Petitioner

AND

1. The Divisional Manager (Personnel),
South Central Railway,
Hyderabad Division at
Secunderabad

2. The Chief Personnel Officer (E),
South Central Railway,
Hyderabad Division at
Secunderabad

... Respondent

APPEARANCES :

For the Petitioner : M/s. V. R. Balachary,
B. G. Giridhar & I. Sudarshan,
Advocates

For the Respondent : Sri J. T. Sastry, Advocate

AWARD

This case under Sec. 2A(2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has been filed by Sri N. Sathaiah challenging the removal order of the Respondent South Central Railways for his reinstatement into service with continuity of service and all attendant benefits etc.

2. The brief facts as stated in the petition are : That the Petitioner was appointed by the 2nd Respondent as a substitute Bungalow Peon on regular pay scale with effect from 19-11-1990 vide office order No. P/E/677/E-Peon/10 dated 19-11-1990 and he was attached to the C.T.E. Sri V. K. Avataram as Bungalow Peon. The Petitioner worked from 19-11-1990 to 11-3-1991 with C.T. E. and he further submits that he worked under him for a period of 3 months, 22 days continuously as a Bungalow Peon, thereafter his services were disengaged by Respondent No. 2. His services were disengaged several times likewise and lastly engaged to work under Sri J. C. Jagannadham, the then F.A. & C.A.O./G vide Officer Order No. 227/94 dated 29-12-1994 and the Petitioner worked from 29-12-1994 to 17-2-1995 under him. Later he became ill due to jaundice and he

has undergone treatment of Dr. Sri C. V. Satyanarayana, Deputy Civil Surgeon. Petitioner sent message of not attending of duty. Respondent No. 2 without considering his ailment terminated Petitioner on the ground of absenteeism on 17-2-1995. Petitioner submits that for absenteeism a charge sheet should be issued to the Petitioner and there should be a regular enquiry but without following the procedure under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 contrary to Sec. 25(F).

3. Petitioner further submits that he was appointed as substitute bungalow peon after conducting regular periodical examination and pay of Rs. 2051 p.m. which is to be followed to the regular appointment. Respondent No. 2 should have converted the Petitioner into any post of Class IV category instead of terminating his services. Respondent has regularized the services of Sri V. Ram Babu and some other persons who were appointed in 2001 and 2002 who are juniors to Petitioner. Petitioner has worked for more than 240 days under the 2nd Respondent but his services were terminated which is arbitrary and illegal. That he became unemployed and he could not secure any alternative employment inspite of his efforts as being over-aged. Hence, he prays to set aside the removal order passed by the Respondent No. 2 dated 17-2-1995 and direct the Respondent No. 2 to reinstate the Petitioner into service with continuity of service and all attendant benefits including full back wages.

4. A counter was filed stating that the Petitioner was appointed as substitute Bungalow Peon initially under Sri V. K. Avatharam, C.T.E. from 19-11-1990 to 11-3-1991 and his services terminated due to his unauthorized absenteeism w.e.f. 11-3-1991 vide letter No. P/W/677/Peons/S, dated 12-3-1991. Subsequently, he was appointed as Substitute Bungalow Peon to work under Sri J. C. Jagannatham, the then FA&CAO (G) vide office order No. 227/94 dated 29-12-1994. Petitioner was not appointed as regular Class IV employee in Group D service. Petitioner having not served continuously for a period of 3 years is not eligible for absorption as regular Group D employee, as such, there was no need for regular enquiry for termination of his services as Substitute Bungalow Peon. It is submitted that he was appointed as Substitute Bungalow Peon and on completion of 3 years continuous service as bungalow peon, he will be screened for absorption in regular establishment when the officer to whom he is attached is transferred to another station of S.C. Railway. Para 4 of the appointment letter itself states that, "in the event of his services as Bungalow Peon are not required by an officer either before or after completion of 3 years of service and he is declared unsuitable for absorption in regular Group D establishment by the officer, he will have no title to be transferred to the regular establishment and his service will be terminated without assigning any reasons giving him requisite notice and/or payment of retrenchment as admissible under the rules". Petitioner admitted that his

services were terminated due to his unauthorized absence and he also admitted that he could not continue for the specified period of 3 years due to which his services were not considered for absorption in Railway service. It is not possible to consider his case as he has not completed three years of substitute Bungalow Peon service. Hence, the petition be dismissed.

5. The Petitioner examined himself as WW1 and marked xerox copies of documents Ex. W1 to W11 wherein Ex. W1, W2 are the service certificates, Ex. W3 is the letter of engagement as Bungalow peon, Ex. W4 is the letter addressed to Sri M.C. Jacob informing him that the direction of Tribunal has been complied by the Railways. Petitioner's representations Ex. W5 to W10 for appointment as Substitute Bungalow Peon, Ex. W11 is the circular regarding engagement of Bungalow Peons issued by Respondent management.

6. Management examined Sri. T. Bhanu Pratap who has been cross-examined by the Petitioner. He has marked 4 documents Ex. M1 to M4.

7. Hear both parties. It is argued by the Learned Counsel for the Petitioner that the Petitioner was appointed as Substitute Bungalow Peon w.e.f. 19-11-1990. He was attached to the Sri V. K. Avataram, C.T.E. and the Petitioner worked under him continuously from 19-11-1990 to 11-3-1991 without break. Thereafter second Respondent gave a break without any reason and he was kept out of employment. It is admitted fact that the Petitioner was given regular pay scales. Several times his services were disengaged and lastly he was engaged to work under Sri J. C. Jagannadham, from 19-12-1994 to 17-2-1995 about one year continuously. Without following Sec. 25F he was kept out of employment. He has worked for four years and he cannot be retrenched or removed without following Sec. 25F. Hence, the present petition.

8. It is argued by the Learned Counsel for the Respondent that it is true that Petitioner was appointed as substitute Bungalow Peon and terminated from his services w.e.f. 17-2-1995 and the said termination is in accordance with the terms and conditions of engagement/retrenchment of substitute Bungalow Peon post. That the Petitioner has not rendered 240 days of continuous service which is clear from his own claim statement. Hence, the Petitioner is not entitled for any relief.

9. I have also gone through the claim statement, counter statement, evidence adduced by the parties and documents marked by them. This Tribunal has to consider the following points :

- (I) Whether the action of the management of South Central Railways is legal and justified in terminating the services of the Petitioner ?
- (II) If not, to what relief the concerned worker is entitled to ?

10. Point No. (I) : It is undisputed fact that Petitioner has worked under the Respondent management as Substitute Bungalow Peon initially for the period from 19-11-1990 to 11-3-1991 and due to his unauthorized absence he was terminated vide order dated 12-3-1991 which is marked as Ex. M1. It is also undisputed fact that he was appointed as Substitute Bungalow Peon vide order dated 29-12-1994 and due to his unauthorized absence he was terminated from service w.e.f. 17-2-1995. Petitioner has marked his representations Ex. W5, W6, W7 and W9 which were not signed. It is argued by the Learned Counsel for the Respondent that Petitioner has not filed any medical certificates in support of his illness of Jaundice nor sent any information to the management regarding his illness and Petitioner is not a regular Group D employee, further he has not served continuously for a period of 3 years, he is not eligible for absorption as regular Group D employee. Hence, there is no need for regular enquiry in case of termination of services of Substitute Bungalow Peon. I agree with the argument of the Learned Counsel for the Respondent that Petitioner was not a regular Group D employee, he has not rendered 3 years continuous service to get absorption in the Group D category and moreover, he has not submitted any document in support of his claim of illness or fitness or any justified reason for his unauthorized absence either before the Respondent or before this Tribunal. In view of the above facts and circumstances, this Tribunal is of the definite opinion that action of management of South Central Railway is legal and justified in terminating the services of the Petitioner. Point No. (I) is answered in favour of the Respondent.

11. Point No. (II) : It is evident from the above discussion that Petitioner is unable to submit any documentary evidence in support of his claim or prove his defence, this Tribunal has come to the conclusion that Petitioner is not entitled for any relief. Point No. (II) is decided accordingly.

12. In view of the above discussion, the petition deserves to be dismissed and it is dismissed. Hence, this award.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant, transcribed by her and corrected by me on this the 5th day of August, 2011

VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner

WW1 : Sri N. Sathaiah

Witnesses examined for the Respondent

MW1 : Sri T. Bhanu Pratap.

Documents marked for the Petitioner

- Ex. W1 : Copy of service certificate dt. 15-9-2003.
- Ex. W2 : Copy of service certificate dt. 5-11-2004.
- Ex. W3 : Copy of Lr. issued by Rly. Personnel Branch dt. 8-10-2004 regarding engagement of Bungalow Peons.
- Ex. W4 : Copy of Lr. No. P. Con. 648/OA No. 703/03 dt. 31-7-2003.
- Ex. W5 : Copy of representation of WW1 dt. 30-7-2004.
- Ex. W6 : Copy of representation of WW1 dt. 5-11-2004.
- Ex. W7 : Copy of representation of WW1 dt. 13-10-2004.
- Ex. W8 : Copy of representation of WW1 dt. 14-2-2005.
- Ex. W9 : Copy of representation of WW1 dt. 31-1-2005.
- Ex. W10 : Copy of representation of WW1 dt. 26-5-2004.
- Ex. W11 : Copy of Circular No. P(R) 564/B.P./II dt. 10-10-2004 regarding engagement of Bungalow Peons.

Documents marked for the Respondent

- Ex. M1 : Copy of memorandum dt. 12-3-1991 terminating WW1
- Ex. M2 : Copy of Office Order No. E166/90 dt. 27/28-11-1990 appointing the Petitioner as substitute Bungalow Peon.
- Ex. M3 : Copy of Office Order No. 227/94 dt. 29-12-94 appointing the Petitioner as substitute Bungalow Peon.
- Ex. M4 : Copy of Lr. of instructions reg. absorption of Bungalow Peon dt. 27-4-1985.

नई दिल्ली, 26 सितम्बर, 2011

क.अ. 3012.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निर्विष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 19/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12025/01/2011-आई आर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th September, 2011

S.O. 3012.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 19/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 21-9-2011.

[No. L-12025/01/2011-IR(B-I)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT
HYDERABAD**

PRESENT :

Shri Ved Prakash Gaur, Presiding Officer.

Dated, the 7th day of April, 2011

Industrial dispute. L.C. NO. 19/2006

BETWEEN :

Sri Kodali Babu Rao,
S/o Krupalu,
R/o Alinagaram Village,
Mandavelli Mandal, Krishna District, ... Petitioner

AND

The Chief General Manager (Personnel),
State Bank of India, LHO,
Bank Street, Hyderabad. Respondent

APPEARANCES :

For the Petitioner **M/s. S. Prasada Rao, C. Bala**
Subrahmanyam, K. Jhansi
Rani and K. Bharathi,
Advocates.

For the Respondent **M/s. G Rama Subba Rao and**
G.V.S. Ganesh, Advocates.

AWARD

This petition under Section 2A(2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has been filed by Sri Kodali Babu Rao, Ex. Messenger of State Bank of India, challenging the order of termination dated 31-3-1997 and for his reinstatement in service with consequential benefits and back wages.

2. The Petitioner has stated that he is a member of scheduled caste and he joined in the services of the

Respondent as Messenger on 3-7-1984 in State Bank of India, Vijayawada branch, Krishna District and he worked upto 31-3-1997, thereafter he was disengaged and was ordered to stop the work.

3. Petitioner made several representations and also filed Writ petition along with 200 other employees before the Hon'ble High Court of A.P., which was registered as W.P. No. 4194/97 and other petition Nos. 9206/97, 5087/97 etc., which were disposed of by a common order by Hon'ble Justice Somasekhara of Honable High Court against which management has filed Writ Appeal No. 86/98 which was decided and ordered that Petitioner should approach Labour Court/Industrial Tribunal. Against the order of Writ Appeal SLP was filed by the Petitioner and other employees, which was dismissed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court confirming the order of the Writ Appeal.

4. There was agreement between the employees union and the management in which it was agreed that those employees who have completed minimum of 30 days in any calendar month or 75 days in aggregate in 36 calendar months will be called for interview by virtue of settlement dated 17-8-1984, thereafter another settlement was also entered into between the employees and management on 17-7-1989, subsequent agreement dated 16-10-1988, 27-10-1988, followed by agreement dated 26-4-1994 was also entered into between parties, in all the settlements it was agreed that the employees who have put in a certain number of days will be considered for absorption and a panel will be prepared of those employees. The Petitioner's name find place in the list prepared by management but Petitioner was not absorbed, not only that Justice Sri Somasekhara of Hon'ble High Court of A.P., by order dated 1-1-1998 directed Respondent bank to absorb all the Petitioners which was not complied by the management. The management challenged that order which was quashed by Appellate Authority and order of the Appellate Authority amended by Hon'ble Supreme Court hence, the Petitioner has filed this present petition.

5. Counter has been filed by the Respondent management. Management has also admitted that several agreements as mentioned by the Petitioner have been entered into between the management and the union and the employees were categorized into three categories :

(A) Those, who have completed 240 days of temporary service in 12 calendar months or less after 1-7-1975.

(B) Those, who have completed 270 days aggregate temporary service in any continuous block of 36 calendar months after 1-7-1975.

(C) Those, who have completed minimum of 30 days aggregate temporary service in any

calendar year after 1-7-1975 or minimum of 70 days aggregate temporary service in any continuous block of 36 calendar months after 1-7-1975.

6. As per terms of the agreement dated February, 1997 the last date of the panel was to expire on 31-3-1997. The Petitioner was not found suitable in the order of seniority, he was not considered for absorption. Petitioner was engaged intermittently when the regular employees were not available for sweeping and cleaning of the office he was not regularly appointed employee not he was sponsored by the Employment Exchange as such, no legal right is vested in the Petitioner for being absorbed in the bank's services. Petition is devoid of merit and deserves to be dismissed.

7. Parties were directed to file their evidence. Petitioner Sri Kodali Babu Rao has appeared, examined in chief and presented himself for cross examination. He has filed xerox copies documents viz., ALC(C) report Ex. W1, transfer certificate Ex. W2, interview call letter dated 26-7-1989 Ex. W3, service certificate allegedly issued by State Bank of India Ex. W4, Certificate of temporary service Ex. W5, letter of appointment for a period of 88 days Ex. W6, caste certificate Ex. W7 and medical certificate for handicapped Ex. W8. Management has filed affidavit of P. Madhu Mohan Patro, Chief Manager (HR), State Bank of India, Vijayawada who has marked 12 documents Ex. M1 to M12. He appeared for cross examination and has been cross examined at length.

8. I have heard counsels for both the parties at length and I have gone through the evidence on record. It has been argued by the Learned Counsel for the workman that workman was engaged in the year 1984 and he has worked upto March, 1997. In proof of his claim he has filed particulars of temporary service Ex. W5 to show that Sri Kodali Babu Rao worked for 57 days in July and August, 1984, likewise he worked in November and December, 1985 for 39 days, in January and February, 1986 in total 135 days. On the basis of these documents the argument of Learned Counsel for the Petitioner is that Petitioner has worked for 135 days altogether under the management of Respondent, thus, he is entitled for absorption in the Bank's service as per the agreement entered into between the bank management and the employees union. The Learned Counsel for the Petitioner further argued that the Petitioner has put in total number of 135 days though intermittently but under the terms and conditions of the agreement entered into between the employees union and the management. Petitioner's case is covered under category 'C' of categorization of the employees as such, the Petitioner has become entitled for absorption.

9. Against the above argument of Learned Counsel for the Petitioner, Learned Counsel for the Respondent has

argued that even if the Petitioner has put in 135 days service in total and he comes within the category 'C' employees, it is not vested right of the Petitioner to be absorbed in the services of the bank unless other formalities and rules of the absorption has been fulfilled by the Petitioner. The Petitioner was called for interview as per his own document but whether he was empanelled after the interview or not has been proved by him. Moreover, there are other categories 'A' and 'B' of the employees, who put in 240 days of temporary service in 12 calendar months and who put in 270 days aggregate service in 36 calendar months, their case was to be considered on priority basis in comparison to those placed in category 'C' of the employees. It was the duty of the Petitioner to prove that any body or any person junior to him or who has put in less number of working days in comparison to the Petitioner was absorbed by the bank. Secondly, the Petitioner has not been able to prove that what was the outcome of result of the interview whether he was empanelled after the interview or not has not been proved by the Petitioner as such, the bank has not committed any illegality in disengaging the Petitioner who has worked intermittently when the work was available with the bank. Therefore, the action of the management is neither illegal nor arbitrary nor violative of the principles of natural justice and Petitioner is not entitled for any relief.

10. In light of the above argument of the Learned Counsel for the parties this Tribunal has to consider following points for adjudication :

- (I) Whether the action of the management in disengaging the Petitioner from service is illegal, arbitrary and violative of principles of natural justice ?
- (II) To what relief if any, the Petitioner is entitled for ?

11. Point No. (I) : It is undisputed fact that the Petitioner has worked in the bank when the work was available with the management. The Petitioner in his cross examination has admitted that he worked for a period of 135 days intermittently. The Petitioner alleged to have filed xerox copy of the service certificate or number of working days he put in as temporary messenger with the bank management. These certificates have not been proved by the Petitioner workman. Even if it is presumed that Petitioner has worked for 135 days that itself does not confer any right on Petitioner for absorption in the bank's service. Learned Counsel for the Petitioner has relied upon case law of Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka reported in 2005(1) LLJ page 126 in the matter of State Bank of India, Bangalore Vs. T. N. Jaya Ram wherein Hon'ble Karnataka High Court has held that, "the claim of those employees who have not completed 30 days in one calendar year are not entitled for regularization." However, the Petitioner workman has not been able to place before this Tribunal any such rule, which

authorizes for the regularization of those employees who have put in more than 200 days of the service in 36 calendar months. There is agreement between the parties under which employees were given option to apply for regularization and it was agreed between the union and the management that panel will be prepared on the basis of the interview and such panel will be remained enforced for a particular period and existing vacancies will be filled out of the candidates listed in the panel. Petitioner of this case has not placed any paper to prove that he was selected by the management or he was empanelled for absorption in the service. Unless, the Petitioner was empanelled for absorption he cannot claim right of absorption. The case law cited by Learned Counsel for the Petitioner reported in 2005 (I) LLJ page 126 is not applicable in the present case. In the same way the case law reported in 2003 (I) LLJ page 219 is also not applicable in the present case. The bank's service is a public utility service and there is procedure for recruitment to the banking services. Petitioner has not been able to prove that he was selected by the Empanelment Committee for absorption in the bank's service. He was not sponsored by Employment Exchange as well. As such, in view of the agreement of 1997 in which the empanelled candidates were to be absorbed by end of the March, 1997, since name of the Petitioner does not find place in the empanelled list the disengagement of Petitioner is neither bad in the eye of law not against the terms of the agreement entered into by the bank employees and the bank management. Since Petitioner was not selected by the Empanelment Committee he was not sponsored by the Employment Exchange he was engaged by Manager when the work was available in the branch he has no right or authority for absorption as he was not appointed according to the recruitment rules of the public utility services as held by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Umadevi Vs. State of Karnataka. Point No. 1 is decided accordingly.

12. Point No. (II) : Petitioner has not been able to prove that his disengagement from service was illegal, arbitrary or against principles of natural justice. Petitioner is not entitled for any relief claimed by him. Point No. (II) is decided accordingly.

13. In view of the above discussion, this Tribunal is of the opinion that petition deserves to be dismissed and it is dismissed, hence, this award.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant, transcribed by her, corrected by me on this the 7th day of April, 2011.

VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

Appendix of Evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner	Witnesses examined for the Respondent
WW1 : Sri Kodali Babu Rao	MW 1 : Sri P. Madhu Mohan Patro

Documents marked for the Petitioner

- Ex. W1 : Copy of report of ALC(C).
- Ex. W2 : Copy of transfer certificate.
- Ex. W3 : Copy of call letter for interview.
- Ex. W4 : Copy of service certificate.
- Ex. W5 : Copy of certificate of temporary service.
- Ex. W6 : Copy of appointment order for temporary service.
- Ex. W7 : Copy of caste certificate.
- Ex. W8 : Copy of medical certificate for handicapped.

Documents marked for the Respondent

- Ex. M1 : Copy of settlement signed between All India SBI Staff Federation and SBI dt. 17-11-1987.
- Ex. M2 : Copy of settlement signed between All India SBI Staff Federation and SBI dt. 16-7-1988.
- Ex. M3 : Copy of settlement signed between All India SBI Staff Federation and SBI dt. 27-10-1988.
- Ex. M4 : Copy of settlement signed between All India SBI Staff Federation and SBI dt. 9-1-1991.
- Ex. M5 : Copy of minutes of conciliation proceedings held before RLC(C), Hyderabad dt. 9-6-95.
- Ex. M6 : Copy of settlement signed between All India SBI Staff Federation and SBI dt. 30-7-1996.
- Ex. M7 : Copy of memorandum of understanding dt. 27-2-1997.
- Ex. M8 : Copy of statements giving the particulars of 1989 Messengerial panel.
- Ex. M9 : Copy of statements giving the particulars of 1989 Non- Messengerial panel.
- Ex. M10 : Copy of statement of 1992 panel.
- Ex. M11 : Copy of judgement of Hon'ble High Court in W.A. No. 86/98 dt. 1-5-1998.
- Ex. M12 : Copy of judgement in SLP No. 11866—11888 of 1998 dt. 10-8-98.

नई दिल्ली, 26 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3013.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निम्नलिखित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 18/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12025/01/2011-आईआर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th September, 2011

S.O. 3013.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 18/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 21-9-2011.

[No. L-12025/01/2011-IR (B-1)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

Present: SHRI VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

Dated the 7th day of April, 2011

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE L. C. No. 18/2006

Between:

Sri Pamula Kantha Rao,
S/o Gopalam,
R/o Allinagaram, Lingala Post,
Mandavelli Mandal, Krishna District.

...Petitioner

AND

The Chief General Manager (Personnel),
State Bank of India, LHO,
Bank Street, Hyderabad.

...Respondent

APPEARANCES:

For the Petitioner: M/s. S. Prasada Rao, C. Bala
Subrahmanyam, K. Jhansi Rani
and, K. Bharathi, Advocates

For the Respondent: M/s. G. Rama Subba Rao & G.V.S.

Ganesh, Advocates

AWARD

This petition under Sec. 2 A (2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has been filed by Sri Pamula Kantha Rao, Ex. Messenger of State Bank of India, challenging the order of termination dated 31-3-1997 and for his reinstatement in service with consequential benefits and back wages.

2. The Petitioner has stated that he is a member of scheduled caste and he joined in the services of the Respondent as Messenger in October, 1988 in State Bank of India, Vijayawada Branch, Krishna District where he worked up to 31-3-1997 and thereafter he was disengaged and was ordered to stop the work.

3. Petitioner made several representations and also filed Writ petition along with 200 others employees before the Hon'ble High Court of A.P. which was registered as WP. 4194/97 and other petitions Nos. 9206/97, 5087/97 etc. which were disposed off by a common order by Hon'ble Justice Somasekhara of Hon'ble High Court against which management has filed Writ Appeal No. 86/98 which was decided and ordered that Petitioner should approach Labour Court/Industrial Tribunal. Against the order of Writ Appeal SLP was filed by the Petitioner and other employees, which was dismissed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court confirming the order of the Writ Appeal.

4. There was agreement between the employees union and the management in which it was agreed that those employees who have completed minimum of 30 days in any calendar month or 75 days in aggregate in 36 calendar months will be called for interview by virtue of settlement dated 17-8-1984, thereafter another settlement was also entered into between the employees and management on 17-7-1989, subsequent agreement dated 16-10-1988, 27-10-1988, followed by agreement dated 26-4-1994 was also entered into between parties, in all the settlements it was agreed that the employees who have put in a certain number of days will be considered for absorption and a panel will be prepared of those employees. The Petitioner's name find place in the list prepared by management but Petitioner was not absorbed. Not only that Justice Sri Somasekhara of Hon'ble High Court of A.P. by order dated 1-1-1998 directed Respondent bank to absorb all the Petitioners which was not complied by the management. The management challenged that order which was quashed by Appellate Authority and order of the Appellate Authority amended by Hon'ble Supreme Court hence, the Petitioner has filed this present petition.

5. Counter has been filed by the Respondent management. Management has also admitted that several agreements as mentioned by the Petitioner have been entered into between the management and the union and the employees were categorized into three categories:—

(A) Those, who have completed 240 days of temporary service in 12 calendar months or less after 1-7-1975,

(B) Those, who have completed 270 days aggregate temporary service in any continuous block of 36 calendar months after 1-7-1975

(C) Those, who have completed minimum of 30 days aggregate temporary service in any calendar year after 1-7-1975 or minimum of 70 days aggregate temporary service in any continuous block of 36 calendar months after 1-7-1975.

6. As per terms of the agreement dated February, 1997 the last date of the panel was to expire on 31-3-1997. The Petitioner was not found suitable in the order of seniority, he was not considered for absorption. Petitioner was engaged intermittently when the regular employees were not available for sweeping and cleaning of the office he was not regularly appointed employee nor he was sponsored by the Employment Exchange as such, no legal right is vested in the Petitioner for being absorbed in the bank's services. Petition is devoid of merit and deserves to be dismissed.

7. Parties were directed to file their evidence. Petitioner Sri Pamula Kantha Rao has appeared, examined in chief and presented himself for cross-examination. He has filed xerox copies documents viz. transfer certificate Ex. W1, service certificate allegedly issued by State Bank of India Ex. W2, bio-data Ex. W3, caste certificate Ex. W4 and ALC(C) report Ex. W5. Management has filed affidavit of P. Madhu Mohan Patro, Chief Manager (HR), State Bank of India, Vijayawada who has marked 12 documents Ex. M1 to M12. He appeared for cross-examination and has been cross-examined at length.

8. I have heard counsels for both the parties at length and I have gone through the evidence on record. It has been argued by the Learned Counsel for the workman that workman was engaged in the year 1988 and he has worked up to March, 1997. In proof of his claim he has filed particulars of temporary service Ex. W2 to show that Sri Pamula Kantha Rao worked for 90 days as full time worker and 101 days as part time worker, as per his affidavit he worked in total for 340 days intermittently. On the basis of these documents the argument of Learned Counsel for the Petitioner is that Petitioner has worked for 340 days altogether under the management of Respondent, thus, he is entitled for absorption in the bank's service as per the agreement entered into between the bank management and the employees union. The Learned Counsel for the Petitioner further argued that the Petitioner has put in total number of 340 days though intermittently but under the terms and conditions of the agreement entered into between the employees union and the management. Petitioner's case is covered under category 'C' of categorization of the employees as such, the Petitioner has become entitled for absorption.

9. Against the above argument of Learned Counsel for the Petitioner, Learned Counsel for the Respondent has argued that even if the Petitioner has put in 340 days service in total and he comes within the category 'C' employees, it is not vested right of the Petitioner to be absorbed in the services of the bank unless other formalities and rules of the absorption has been fulfilled by the Petitioner. The Petitioner was called for interview as per his own document but whether he was empanelled after the interview or not has not been proved by him. Moreover, there are other categories 'A & B' of the employees, who put in 240 days of temporary service in 12 calendar months and who put in 270 days aggregate service in 36 calendar months, their case was to be considered on priority basis in comparison to those placed in category 'C' of the employees. It was the duty of the Petitioner to prove that anybody or any person junior to him or who has put in less number of working days in comparison to the Petitioner was absorbed by the bank. Secondly, the Petitioner has not been able to prove that what was the outcome of the result of the interview whether he was empanelled after the interview or not has not been proved by the Petitioner as such, the bank has not committed any illegality in disengaging the Petitioner who has worked intermittently when the work was available with the bank. Therefore, the action of the management is neither illegal nor arbitrary nor violative of the principles of natural justice and Petitioner is not entitled for any relief.

10. In light of the above argument of the Learned Counsel for the parties this Tribunal has to consider following points for adjudication:—

(I) Whether the action of the management in disengaging the Petitioner from service is illegal, arbitrary and violative of principles of natural justice?

(II) To what relief if any, the Petitioner is entitled for?

11. Point No. (I): It is undisputed fact that the Petitioner has worked in the bank when the work was available with the management. The Petitioner in his cross-examination has admitted that he worked for a period of 340 days intermittently. The Petitioner alleged to have filed xerox copy of the service certificate or number of working days he put in as temporary messenger with the bank management. These certificates have not been proved by the Petitioner workman. Even if it is presumed that Petitioner has worked for 340 days that itself does not confer any right on Petitioner for absorption in the bank's services. Learned Counsel for the Petitioner has relied upon case law of Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka reported in 2005 (1) LLJ page 126 in the matter of State Bank of India, Bangalore Vs. T. N. Jaya Ram wherein Hon'ble Karnataka High Court has held that, "the claim of those employees who has not completed 30 days in one calendar year are not entitled for regularization." However, the

Petitioner workman has not been able to place before this Tribunal any such rule, which authorizes for the regularization of those employees who has put in more than 200 days of the service in 36 calendar months. There is agreement between the parties under which employees were given option to apply for regularization and it was agreed between the union and the management that panel will be prepared on the basis of the interview and such panel will be remained enforced for a particular period and existing vacancies will be filled out of the candidates listed in the panel. Petitioner of this case has not placed any paper to prove that he was selected by the management or he was empanelled for absorption in the service. Unless, the Petitioner was empanelled for absorption he can not claim right of absorption. The case law cited by Learned Counsel for the Petitioner reported in 2005 (I) LLJ page 126 is not applicable in the present case. In the same way the case law reported in 2003 (I) LLJ page 219 is also not applicable in the present case. The bank's service is a public utility service and there is procedure for recruitment to the banking services. Petitioner has not been able to prove that he was selected by the empanelment committee for absorption in the bank's service. He was not sponsored by the Employment Exchange as well. As such, in view of the agreement of 1997 in which the empanelled candidates were to be absorbed by end of the March, 1997, since name of the Petitioner does not find place in the empanelled list the disengagement of the Petitioner is neither bad in the eye of law nor against the terms of the agreement entered into by the bank employees and the bank management. Since Petitioner was not selected by the empanelment committee he was not sponsored by the Employment Exchange he was engaged by the Manager when the work was available in the branch he has no right or authority for absorption as he was not appointed according to the recruitment rules of the public utility services as held by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in *Unadevi Vs. State of Karnataka*. Point No.1 is decided accordingly.

12. Point No. (II): Petitioner has not been able to prove that his disengagement from service was illegal, arbitrary or against principles of natural justice. Petitioner is not entitled for any relief claimed by him. Point No.(II) is decided accordingly.

13. In view of the above discussion, this Tribunal is of the opinion that petition deserves to be dismissed and it is dismissed, hence, this award.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected by me on this the 7th day of April, 2011.

VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner	Witnesses examined for the Respondent
WW1: Sri Pamula Kantha Rao	MW1: Sri P. Madhu Mohan Parto

Documents marked for the Petitioner

Ex.W1:	Copy of transfer certificate
Ex.W2:	Copy of statement showing particulars of temporary service
Ex.W3:	Copy of bio-data
Ex.W4:	Copy of caste certificate
Ex.W5:	Copy of report of ALC(C)

Documents marked for the Respondent

Ex.M1:	Copy of settlement signed between All India SBI Staff Federation and SBI dt. 17-11-1987
Ex.M2:	Copy of settlement signed between All India SBI Staff Federation and SBI dt. 16-7-1988
Ex.M3:	Copy of settlement signed between All India SBI Staff Federation and SBI dt. 27-10-1988
Ex.M4:	Copy of settlement signed between All India SBI Staff Federation and SBI dt. 9-1-1991
Ex.M5:	Copy of minutes of conciliation proceedings held before RLC(C), Hyderabad dt. 9-6-95
Ex.M6:	Copy of settlement signed between All India SBI Staff Federation and SBI 30-7-1996
Ex.M7:	Copy of memorandum of understanding dt. 27-2-1997
Ex.M8:	Copy of statements giving the particulars of 1989 Messsengerial panel
Ex.M9:	Copy of statements giving the particulars of 1989 Non-Messsengerial panel
Ex.M10:	Copy of statement of 1992 panel
Ex.M11:	Copy of judgement of Hon'ble High Court in WA No.86/98 dt. 1-5-1998
Ex.M12:	Copy of judgement in SLP No.11866-11888 of 1998 dt.10-8-98.

नई दिल्ली, 26 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3014.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या

20/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12025/01/2011-आईआर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th September, 2011

S.O. 3014.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No.20/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 21-9-2011.

[No. L-12025/01/2011-IR (B-II)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

Present : - Shri Ved Prakash Gaur, Presiding Officer

Dated the 7th day of April, 2011

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE L. C. No. 20/2006

Between :

Sri Vemavarapu Samba Murthy,,
S/o Nagabhushanam,
R/o Konidena, Prakasam District.

...Petitioner

AND

The Chief General Manager (Personnel),
State Bank of India, LHO,
Bank Street, Hyderabad.

...Respondent

Appearances :

For the Petitioner : M/s. S. Prasada Rao, C. Bala
Subrahmanyam, K. Jhansi Rani
& K. Bharathi, Advocates

For the Respondent : M/s. B.G. Ravindra Reddy & B.V.
Chandra Sekhar, Advocates

AWARD

This petition under Sec.2 A (2) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has been filed by Sri Vemavarapu Samba Murthy, Ex-Messenger of State Bank of India, challenging the order of termination dated 31-3-1997 and for his reinstatement in service with consequential benefits and back wages.

2. The Petitioner has stated that he joined in the services of the Respondent as Messenger in October, 1986 in State Bank of India, Prakasam District where he worked upto 31-3-1997 and thereafter he was disengaged and was ordered to stop the work.

3. Petitioner made several representations and also filed Writ petition along with 200 others employees before the Hon'ble High Court of A.P., which was registered as WP.4194/97 and other petitions Nos. 9206/97, 5087/97 etc., which were disposed off by a common order by Hon'ble Justice Somasekhar of Hon'ble High Court against which management has filed Writ Appeal No.86/98 which was decided and ordered that Petitioner should approach Labour Court/Industrial Tribunal. Against the order of Writ appeal SLP was filed by the Petitioner and other employees, which was dismissed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court confirming the order of the Writ Appeal.

4. Petitioner is a member of scheduled caste and belongs to a poor family. There was agreement between the employees union and the management in which it was agreed that those employees who have completed minimum of 30 days in any calendar month or 75 days in aggregate in 36 calendar months will be called for interview by virtue of settlement dated 17-8-1984, thereafter another settlement was also entered into between the employees and management on 17-7-1989, subsequent agreement dated 16-10-1988, 27-10-1988, followed by agreement dated 26-4-1994 was also entered into between parties, in all the settlements it was agreed that the employees who have put in a certain number of days will be considered for absorption and a panel will be prepared of those employees. The Petitioner's name find place in the list prepared by management but Petitioner was not absorbed, not only that Justice Sri Somasekhar of Hon'ble High Court of A.P., by order dated 1-1-1998 directed Respondent bank to absorb all the Petitioners which was not complied by the management. The management challenged that order which was quashed by Appellate Authority and order of the Appellate Authority amended by Hon'ble Supreme Court hence, the Petitioner has filed this present petition.

5. Counter has been filed by the Respondent management. Management has also admitted that several agreements as mentioned by the Petitioner have been entered into between the management and the union and the employees were categorised into three categories :—

(A) Those, who have completed 240 days of temporary service in 12 calendar months or less after 1-7-1975.

(B) Those, who have completed 270 days aggregate temporary service in any continuous block of 36 calendar months after 1-7-1975.

(C) Those, who have completed minimum of 30 days aggregate temporary service in any calendar year after

1-7-1975 or minimum of 70 days aggregate temporary service in any continuous block of 36 calendar months after 1-7-1975.

6. As per terms of the agreement dated February, 1997 the last date of the panel was to expire on 31-3-1997. The Petitioner was not found suitable in the order of seniority, he was not considered for absorption. Petitioner was engaged intermittently when the regular employees were not available for sweeping and cleaning of the office he was not regularly appointed employee nor he was sponsored by the Employment Exchange as such, no legal right is vested in the Petitioner for being absorbed in the bank's services. Petition is devoid of merit and deserves to be dismissed.

7. Parties were directed to file their evidence. Petitioner Sri Vemavarapu Samba Murthy has appeared, examined in chief and he did not appear for cross examination as such, his evidence was closed. He has filed xerox copies of service certificate allegedly issued by State Bank of India dated 25-7-89 and 4-8-1988 and transfer certificate. Management has filed affidavit of Sri R. Venkateshwara Rao, Chief Manager(HR), State Bank of India, Tirupathi who has marked 12 documents Ex.M1 to M12. He appeared for cross examination and has been cross examined at length.

8. I have heard counsels for both the parties at length and I have gone through the evidence on record. It has been argued by the Learned Counsel for the workman that workman was engaged in the year 1986 and he has worked upto March, 1997. In proof of his claim he has filed certificate of temporary service Ex. W3 to show that Sri Vemavarapu Samba Murthy worked for 92 days from 1-1-1986 to 31-12-1986, like wise he worked from 1-1-1987 to 31-12-1987 for 76 days and from 1-1-1988 to 31-7-1988 for 11 days in total 179 days. On the basis of these documents the argument of Learned Counsel for the Petitioner is that Petitioner has worked for 179 days altogether under the management of Respondent, thus, he is entitled for absorption in the bank's service as per the agreement entered into between the bank management and the employees union. The Learned Counsel for the Petitioner further argued that the Petitioner has put in total number of 179 days though intermittently but under the terms and conditions of the agreement entered into between the employees union and the management. Petitioner's case is covered under category 'C' of categorization of the employees as such, the Petitioner has become entitled for absorption.

9. Against the above argument of Learned Counsel for the Petitioner, Learned Counsel for the Respondent has argued that even if the Petitioner has put in 179 days service in total and he comes within the category 'C' employees, it is not vested right of the Petitioner to be absorbed in the services of the bank unless other formalities and rules of the absorption has been fulfilled

by the Petitioner. The Petitioner was called for interview as per his own document but whether he was empanelled after the interview or not has not been proved by him. Moreover, there is another categories 'A & B' of the employees, who put in 240 days of temporary service in 12 calendar months and who put in 270 days aggregate service in 36 calendar months, their case was to be considered on priority basis in comparison to those placed in category 'C' of the employees. It was the duty of the Petitioner to prove that anybody or any person junior to him or who has put in less number of working days in comparison to the Petitioner was absorbed by the bank. Secondly, the Petitioner has not been able to prove that what was the outcome of the result of the interview whether he was empanelled after the interview or not has not been proved by the Petitioner as such, the bank has not committed any illegality in disengaging the Petitioner who has worked intermittently when the work was available with the bank. Therefore, the action of the management is neither illegal nor arbitrary nor violative of the principles of natural justice and Petitioner is not entitled for any relief.

10. In light of the above argument of the Learned Counsel for the parties this Tribunal has to consider following points for adjudication:

(I) Whether the action of the management in disengaging the Petitioner from service is illegal, arbitrary and violative of principles of natural justice?

(II) To what relief if any, the Petitioner is entitled for?

11. Point No. (I) : It is undisputed fact that the Petitioner has worked in the bank when the work was available with the management. The Petitioner in his cross examination has admitted that he worked for a period of 179 days intermittently and he was not sponsored by Employment Exchange. Though Petitioner states that he has worked for 179 days, but at the same time he has admitted that he worked with the bank whenever work was available and given by the Manager. The Petitioner alleged to have filed xerox copy of the service certificate or number of working days he put in as temporary messenger with the bank management. These certificates have not been proved by the Petitioner workman. Even if it is presumed that Petitioner has worked for 179 days that itself does not confer any right on Petitioner for absorption in the bank's services. Learned Counsel for the Petitioner has relied upon case law of Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka reported in 2005 (I) LLJ page 126 in the matter of State Bank of India, Bangalore Vs. T. N. Jaya Ram wherein Hon'ble Karnataka High Court has held that, "the claim of those employees who has not completed 30 days in one calendar year are not entitled for regularization. However, the Petitioner workman has not been able to place before this Tribunal any such rule, which authorizes for the regularization of those employees who has put in

more than 200 days of the service in 36 calendar months. There is agreement between the parties under which employees were given option to apply for regularization and it was agreed between the union and the management that panel will be prepared on the basis of the interview and such panel will be remained enforced for a particular period and existing vacancies will be filled out of the candidates listed in the panel. Petitioner of this case has not placed any paper to prove that he was selected by the management or he was empanelled for absorption in the service. Unless, the Petitioner was empanelled for absorption he can not claim right of absorption. The case law cited by Learned Counsel for the Petitioner reported in 2005 (1) LLJ page 126 is not applicable in the present case. In the same way the case law reported in 2003 (1) LLJ page 219 is also not applicable in the present case. The bank's service is a public utility service and there is procedure for recruitment to the banking services. Petitioner has not been able to prove that he was selected by the empanelment committee for absorption in the bank's service. He was not sponsored by the Employment Exchange as well. As such, in view of the agreement of 1997 in which the empanelled candidates were to be absorbed by end of the March, 1997, since name of the Petitioner does not find place in the empanelled list the disengagement of the Petitioner is neither bad in the eye of law nor against the terms of the agreement entered into by the bank employees and the bank management. Since Petitioner was not selected by the empanelment committee he was not sponsored by the Employment Exchange he was engaged by the Manager when the work was available in the branch he has no right or authority for absorption as he was not appointed according to the recruitment rules of the public utility services as held by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Umadevi Vs. State of Karnataka. Point No.1 is decided accordingly.

12. Point No. (II) : Petitioner has not been able to prove that his disengagement from service was illegal, arbitrary or against principles of natural justice. Petitioner is not entitled for any relief claimed by him. Point No.(II) is decided accordingly.

13. In view of the above discussion, this Tribunal is of the opinion that petition deserves to be dismissed and it is dismissed, hence, this award.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected by me on this the 7th day of April, 2011.

VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner	Witnesses examined for the Respondent
WWI: Sri Vemavarapu Samba Murthy	MWI: Sri R. Venkareshwar Rao

Documents marked for the Petitioner

- Ex.W1: Copy of transfer certificate
- Ex.W2: Copy of statement showing particulars of temporary service
- Ex.W3: Copy of service certificate issued by Branch Manager, State Bank of India, Konidena

Documents marked for the Respondent

- Ex.M1: Copy of settlement signed between All India SBI Staff Federation and SBI dtd. 17-11-1987.
- Ex.M2: Copy of settlement signed between All India SBI Staff Federation and SBI dtd. 16-7-1988.
- Ex.M3: Copy of settlement signed between All India SBI Staff Federation and SBI dtd. 27-10-1988.
- Ex.M4: Copy of settlement signed between All India SBI Staff Federation and SBI dtd. 9-1-1991.
- Ex.M5: Copy of minutes of conciliation proceedings held before RLC(C), Hyderabad dtd. 9-6-95.
- Ex.M6: Copy of settlement signed between All India SBI Staff Federation and SBI 30-7-1996.
- Ex.M7: Copy of memorandum of understanding dtd. 27-2-1997.
- Ex.M8: Copy of statements giving the particulars of 1989 Messsengerial panel
- Ex.M9: Copy of statements giving the particulars of 1989 Non-Messsengerial panel.
- Ex.M10: Copy of statement of 1992 panel.
- Ex.M11: Copy of judgement of Hon'ble High Court in WA No.86/98 dtd.1-5-1998.
- Ex.M12: Copy of judgement in SLP No.11866-11888 of 1998 dtd.10-8-98.

नई दिल्ली, 27 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3015.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस. ई. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 136/89) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/16/97-आईआर (सी-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 27th September, 2011

S.O. 3015.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 136/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SECL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 27-9-2011.

[No. L-22012/16/97-IR(C-II)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/136/98

PRESIDING OFFICER : SHRI MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN

The Secretary,
Koyla Khadan Shramik Sangathan,
Bhadra Branch, Post Bhadra Colliery,
Distt. Shahdol (MP)

... Workman

Versus

The General Manager,
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.,
Jamuna & Kotma,
Post Jamuna Colliery,
Distt. Shahdol

... Management

AWARD

Passed on this 13th day of September, 2011

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-22012/16/97-IR(C-II) dated 17-7-98 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the General Manager, Jamuna & Kotma area of colliery of SECL in awarding punishment of demotion to Shri. R.N. Mishra, Sr. Overman, Jamuna Open Cast mine is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?”

2. The case of the Union/workman in short is that the workman Shri R.N. Mishra was initially appointed as an overman in 1983 and was promoted to the post of Senior Overman in 1993. He was placed under suspension on 11-4-94 under clause 26.5 and 26.23 of the Standard Standing Orders. He was chargesheeted on 10-4-94 alleging therein that he had not taken due care to remove some equipments before blasting causing damage to the equipments. The charges were not definite nor specific. It is stated that the damages were caused due to negligence

of other staffs. He had simply executed the order of Shri Sahu, Manager and Shri S.L. Namdeo, Incharge. He had not been given proper opportunity to defend himself in the departmental proceeding. He had been awarded two punishments for single act which amounts to double jeopardy and the punishment awarded is not provided in the Standard Standing Orders. It is submitted that the punishment be declared illegal.

3. The management appeared and filed written statement to contest the reference. The case of the management, inter alia, is that admittedly the workman was working as Senior Overman. While he was working in general shift on 10-4-94, the blasting was done by him carelessly without removing costly equipments such as L.M.P. Drill machine and Drag Line machine causing damage to the equipments and had also affected the work of the mine. He was chargesheeted in accordance with certified standing orders and was also suspended with immediate effect. His reply was unsatisfactory and the departmental enquiry was initiated against him. During the course of enquiry, he took the course of M.Tech from Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad without permission and received scholarship alongwith suspension allowance. After enquiry, the Enquiry Officer found him guilty of the charges and submitted his enquiry report. The disciplinary authority agreed with the finding of the Enquiry Officer and passed the order of punishment of demotion. It is stated that in case the departmental enquiry is vitiated, the management be given opportunity to prove the same in the Tribunal. It is submitted that the reference be answered in favour of the management.

4. On the basis of the pleadings of the parties, the following issues are framed-

- I. Whether the departmental enquiry conducted by the management against the workman is legal and proper ?
- II. If not, whether the management is able to prove the misconduct against the workman in Court ?
- III. Whether the punishment awarded to the workman is just and proper ?
- IV. To what relief the workman is entitled ?

5. Issue No. I

This issue is taken up as preliminary issue. The then Tribunal after considering the materials available on record held that the departmental enquiry conducted against the workman by the management is not just and proper. It is further held that the management can lead evidence to prove the alleged misconduct of the workman. Thus this issue is already decided on 12-2-2001.

6. Issue No. II

To prove the misconduct, the management has adduced four witnesses. It is an admitted fact that at the

relevant time the workman Shri Mishra was Senior Overman and there was damaged caused to the machine in the blasting. It is also an admitted fact that the blasting was to be done after removing the heavy machines from the place and in the instant case, the machines were not removed.

7. Now the important question is as to whether it was the liability and duty of the workman to see before blasting that the machine had been removed from the place. The management witness Shri Mohan was helper in Dragline machine. He has stated that Shri Raizada had shown him the safe place where the dragline machine had to be removed. He told to Shri Mishra that he was removing the cable thereafter the dragline machine would be removed but Shri Mishra did blasting after one siren. Normally three siren were given before blasting. He has further stated that Shri Mishra was Senior overman who was incharge of the blasting. He has been cross-examined but there is nothing to disbelieve his evidence. His evidence clearly shows that it was the responsibility of Shri Mishra for blasting and he should be ensured before blasting that all safety measure had been adopted. Another management witness is Shri S.L.Namdeo. He was Senior Under Manager. He has also supported the case of the management. He has stated that the work of hollowing and packing was being done under the direction of Shri Mishra. He has further stated that machine was not removed at safe places before blasting and it was negligence and violation of rules of Shri Mishra, Sr. Overman. He has also corroborated this fact that there was blasting on one siren. His evidence further corroborates that it was the responsibility of Shri Mishra and it was his gross negligence.

8. Another management witness Shri Manik P. Bahera was Manager there. His evidence is also corroborated the evidence of other witnesses. His evidence also proves that it was the gross negligence of the workman causing damage of the machines. The last management witness Shri Manik D. Chokowarti was Personnel Manager. He was Enquiry Officer. Thus evidence adduced by the management proves that it was gross negligence on the part of Shri Mishra, Sr. Overman to conduct blasting without adopting safety measure causing damage to the machines. This shows that the misconduct is proved against him.

9. On the other hand the workman is only examined in the case. He has stated that his duty was from 6 AM to 2 PM and the said alleged blasting was done after 2 PM on the pressure and direction of Deputy General Manager and Mines Manager. He has stated that for blasting a hole was drilled and then it was charged. Thereafter it was blasted with the help of detonator. He was responsible for all these processes. He has further stated that safety measure were taken and he checked it. Thereafter three signals were given before blasting. He has further stated that on that day, his reliever reached there. There is nothing in his evidence that the reliever had taken the charges

whereas the evidence of the managements and his evidence have proved that he did blasting work. This clearly shows that it was his gross negligence which was a misconduct causing loss of the property. The documentary evidence is not proved by either of the sides. Thus it is proved that the management is able to prove misconduct against the workman. This issue is accordingly answered.

10. Issue No. III and IV

Another important point to be considered as to whether the punishment was disproportionate or against the provision of Certified Standing Orders and whether the workman is entitled to any relief. The punishment order dated 27/28-7-95 imposed on the workman are as follows—

- “1. That you are hereby demoted as overman in tech. and supervisory Grade-B.
2. You will not be considered for any promotion in future also.”

The workman raised objection that it is double jeopardy and such punishment is not provided in the Certified Standing Orders. None of the parties have filed certified Standing Orders to justify the contention raised by them. Moreover there is no pleading of the management that restraining for any promotion in future is a punishment in accordance with the certified Standing Orders. This seems to be admitted that there is no such provision as punishment for restraining promotion for ever in future. The learned counsel for the management submitted that the punishment awarded to him is not said to be double jeopardy for a single act. He has placed reliance in the Case of Allahabad District Cooperative Bank Ltd., Allahabad V/s. Vidhya Varidh Mishra reported in (2004)6 SCC 482. The said decision is not applicable in the instant case. I find that the punishment for not considering for any promotion in future is disproportionate. It is also not proved by the management that it is provided as a punishment in the Certified Standing Order. As such this part of the punishment is set aside. With the above finding, the reference is answered.

11. In the result, the award is passed without any order to costs.

12. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3016.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार डब्ल्यू. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक

अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 108/91) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/270/89-आईआर (सी-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 27th September, 2011

S.O. 3016.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No.108/91) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of WCL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 27-9-2011.

[No. L-22012/270/89-IR (C-II)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/108/91

Presiding Officer : SHRI MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN

Shri Arjun Singh,
Ex. Chowkidar,
Near Shyam Talkies,
Post Parasia,
Distt. Chhindwara (MP)

... Workman

Versus

The Chief General Manager,
Western Coalfields Limited,
Pench Area,
Post Parasia,
Distt. Chhindwara (MP)

....Management

AWARD

Passed on this 15th day of September, 2011

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No.L-22012/270/89-IR(CI-II) dated 8-5-91 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :—

“ Whether the action of the Chief General Manager, Western Coalfields Ltd., Pench Area, Parasia in terminating the services of Shri Arjun Singh, Ex-Chowkidar, C.G M. Office, Parasia, w.e.f. 3-5-1975 is

legal and justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to and from what date ?”

2. The case of the workman in short is that the workman was appointed as Security Guard on 31-12-1969 in the Central Office, Parasia. After completion of 6 months services, he was confirmed. Later on the services were amalgamated and formed as Coal India Limited in 1973. It is stated that he got message of the illness of his relative at Nagpur. He gave application on 18-4-1975 to grant leave from 18-4-1975 to 20-4-1975 and the same was granted. His relative ultimately died in the hospital and due to shock the workman became sick and was under treatment from 20-4-75 to 27-4-75 in the Mental Hospital, Nagpur. The workman after taking medical certificate of his fitness approached the management on 28-4-1975 to resume duty but he was not allowed. Thereafter time and time again, he approached the management to resume duties. Ultimately he was terminated from the service under clause 19 of the Certified Standing Orders. It is denied that he was absented from 2-4-1975. The workman was not given any chargesheet nor any departmental enquiry was initiated. The provision of Section 25(F) of the Industrial Dispute Act was not complied. The workman raised dispute before the Labour Commissioner on 22-2-1979 who sent failure report vide letter dt. 10-1-90. The Ministry declined to refer the dispute before the Tribunal. The workman preferred writ petition M.P.2166 of 1990 before the Hon'ble High Court but during the pendency, the reference was made to the Tribunal. It is submitted that the workman be reinstated with full back wages.

3. The management appeared and contested the reference. The case of the management, inter alia, is that the workman was appointed as. chowkidar vide order dated. 31-12-1969 and joined on 1-1-1970. He was habitual absentee and was continuously absent without any intimation w.e.f. 2-4-1975. His services were terminated vide order dated 3-5-1975 under the provision of clause 19 of the Standing Orders. The Union or the workman never raised any dispute for 14 years. On these grounds, it is submitted that the workman is not entitled to any relief.

4. On the basis of the pleadings, the following issues are framed—

I. Whether the action of the management in terminating the services of the workman w.e.f. 3-5-1975 is legal and justified ?

II. To what relief, the workman is entitled ?

5. Issue No. I

The workman has not adduced any evidence to prove his case. The burden was on the workman to prove that he was allowed leave for three days. Thereafter he became sick and was treated in the mental hospital, Nagpur. In absence of the evidence, the workman has failed to

prove his case.

6. On the other hand the management has adduced oral and documentary evidence. The management witness Shri Nem Singh was working as Office Superintendent in WCL Pench Area. He has supported the case of the management. He has stated that the workman was in the habit to remain absent without information and without leave. He was given warning letters. The copy of the original warning letter dated 13-11-1972 is filed which shows that he remained absent from duty on 12-11-1972 without any information. He has further stated that he was also late in duty. The original report dated 13-11-1972 is filed which shows that on several dates, the workman was late in his duty. He was chargesheeted for improving his attendance till Feb. 1974. Again he was absenting from duty without any information from 2-4-1975 exceeding 30 days and therefore the services were terminated on 3-5-1975 under clause 19 of the Standing Orders which is marked as Exhibit M/5. In cross-examination, he has stated that he has deposed on the basis of the orders available in his office where he was senior clerk at the relevant period. Another management witness Shri R.B.Mishra had not turned up for cross-examination. As such his evidence is not to be looked into. Another witness is Shri Abdul Hakeem. He has also supported the case of the management that the workman was habitual absentee and till Feb. 1975 his attendance was very poor. He has stated that he was absent for 30 days as such the departmental proceeding was not conducted. The management has filed the copy of the certified standing orders. Clause 19 of the Certified Standing Orders read as follows :—

“ If a workman absents himself without giving any information to the Manager for more than 30 days his services will automatically stand terminated.”

The evidence of the management shows that he was habitual absentee and he was warned earlier. His pay was also detected for late coming even if he did not improve his conduct. The evidence of the management further shows that he was continuously absent for more than a month. There is no evidence in rebuttal of the evidence of the management. This shows that the misconduct is also proved in Court.

7. The learned counsel for the workman submitted that no enquiry was done before terminating the workman from services. It is submitted that the principle of natural justice is violated and therefore the order of termination is fit to be set-aside. The learned counsel for the management submitted that clause 19 of the standing orders provides that there will be automatic termination in absence of continuous absence for 30 days without any leave or information. However the evidence of misconduct is also lead in court which also proves his misconduct which shows justification of the termination order of the workman by the management. The learned counsel for the

management has placed reliance on the decision reported in AIR 1997-S.C.1300, The United Planters Association of Southern India V rs. K.G.Sangmeswaran. The Hon'ble Apex Court has held—

Para-10—

“Before construing the provisions of Section 14(41) and Rule 9, it may be stated that it has always been the philosophy of Industrial Jurisprudence that if the domestic enquiry held by the employer was defective, deficient, incomplete or not held at all, the Tribunal, instead of remanding the case to the enquiry officer for holding the enquiry de novo, would itself require the parties to produce their evidence so as to decide whether the charges, for which disciplinary action was taken against the employee, were established or not. The pending proceedings keep the employer and the employee in a state of confrontation generating further misgivings and bitterness. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that such proceedings should come to an end at the earliest so as to maintain industrial peace and cordial relations between the management and the labour.”

Para-14—

“In view of the provisions contained in Section 11 A, a question arose in the workman or M/s. Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. of India Pvt. Ltd. V/s. The Management, AIR 1973 SC 1227 as to the jurisdiction of the Tribunal to take evidence to decide the merit of the charges and it was laid down that inspite of the prohibition contained in the proviso to Section 11 A the Tribunal, in order to satisfy itself as to the guilt of the person charges, had the jurisdiction to take the evidence and that the law in that regard had not undergone any change. It was pointed out that if the domestic enquiry had been held by the employer, the Tribunal will examine the merits of that enquiry and would confine itself to the evidence already on record. But where the enquiry was defective, the Tribunal could still take fresh evidence to decide the merits of the charges.”

Thus I find that the misconduct is proved against the workman in Court as well and the action of the management is justified. This issue is decided in favour of the management and against the workman.

8. Issue No. II

On the basis of the discussion made above, I find that the workman is not entitled to any relief. Accordingly the reference is answered.

9. In the result, the award is passed without any order to costs.

10. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3017.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एन. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 142/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/183/96-आईआर (सी-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 27th September, 2011

S.O. 3017.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 142/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of NCL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 27-9-2011.

[No. L-22012/183/96-IR(C-II)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/142/97

Presiding Officer : SHRI MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN

The Secretary,
Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, (INTUC)
Amlohari Branch,
Post Amlohari Colliery,
Sidhi (MP)

...Workman

Versus

The General Manager,
Amlohari Project NCL.,
Post Amlohari Colliery,
Distt. Sidhi (MP)

...Management

AWARD

Passed on this 16th day of September, 2011

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-22012/183/96-IR(C-II) dated 20-5-97 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal —

“Whether the action of the management of Amlohari Project or NCL. in denying pay protection while fixing the wages of Shri Gopal Saran Pandey on his conversion from Dumper Operator Grade-III to Driver Cat. V and thus ignoring his past service is legal and justified? If not to what relief is the workman entitled and from which date?”

2. The case of the Union/workman in short is that the workman Gopal Sharan Pandey was appointed as Category V Driver in Kakri Project of NCL w.e.f. 18-2-1986. He was promoted to Dumper Operator on 25-6-1990. Again he was promoted as Dumper Operator Grade II and was posted at Amlohari on 17-7-92. He developed chronic nasal and respiratory problems. He was examined by the Medical Board on 19-6-93 and was advised that he should change his job. He, therefore, moved representation to change to lighter job. The management passed order on 28-4-94 allowing him to work as Driver Category V on the scale of Rs. 44.50 - 1.62-67.18 ignoring his length of service of eight years and also the salary getting as Dumper Operator Grade II. It is stated that instead of giving him the benefit of his length of service of 8 years on the Driver Category V in fixation of his pay in the scale Rs. 44.50 - 1.62 - 67.18, he was fixed in the initial stage of the said scale as a fresh entrant against the settled principle of pay fixation. In case of Dinesh Prasad Tiwari, Dumper Operator, Jhingurda Project the pay was protected who was also reverted to Driver Cat V and the service rendered by him was considered to deem to have been spent as Cat V Driver and accordingly the pay fixation was done vide order dated 22-3-94. Similarly Shri R.D. Patel was permitted to change his cadre and the pay was protected vide order dated 30-9-91/1-10-91 and also in the case of Shri Maksoodan Prasad Mishra, Dumper Operator Grade I who was in Amlohari Project, was permitted to change his grade and became Driver Cat-V. His pay was protected and was accordingly fixed basic pay in the absorbed pay scale. The workman was discriminated. It is submitted that the reference be answered in favour of the workman.

3. The management appeared and contested the reference by filing Written Statement. The case of the management, inter-alia, is that the workman was admittedly appointed as Cat-V Driver in Kakri Project of NCL w.e.f. 18-2-1986. He was selected to Dumper Operator (T) on 25-6-90 and was promoted to Dumper Operator Grade-II w.e.f. 25-6-91. Later on he was transferred to Amlohari Project on 17-8-1992 and on 1-7-93 his basic pay was raised to Rs. 57.84. The workman submitted an application on 1-4-93 for change of his job from Dumper Operator to Driver due to his prolonged sickness. On his request, the management converted him from Dumper Operator to Driver Cat-V on his basic pay as Rs. 44.50 per day. It is stated that the conversion of post was on his request and therefore his pay of Dumper Operator could not be protected. The disease being suffered by him was nothing

to do with his employment. He had periodically medically examined as per rules and the Medical Board had not recommended for lighter job. The management acceded his request on humanitarian grounds from the post of Dumper Operator to Cat V Driver. The action of the management was in accordance with the settled principle of pay fixation. The management of Amlohari Project was not aware of the action taken of Dinesh Tiwari working in Jhingurda Project. In case it was done then such mistakes cannot be repeated by the management of Amlohari Project. It is stated that the workman had changed his job on his request as such he is entitled the pay attached with the post. It is highly unjustified to demand the pay of an higher scale and higher grade when he was discharging the duty of a lower post. It is submitted that on these grounds the action of the management in fixing the pay scale of Driver Cat- V be held proper and justified.

4. On the basis of the pleadings of both the parties the following issues are settled for adjudication —

I. Whether the action of the management of Amlohari Project in denying pay protection while fixing the wages of the workman on his conversion from Dumper Operator Grade-III to Driver Cat V ignoring his past service is legal and justified ?

II. To what relief the workman is entitled ?

5. The following facts appears to have been admitted by the parties—

1. The workman Shri Gopal Sharan Pandey appointed as Cat-V Driver in Kakri Project of NCL w.e.f. 18-2-1986.
2. He was selected to Dumper Operator on 25-6-1990 and was promoted as Dumper Operator Grade II.
3. He was transferred to Amlohari on 17-7-92.
4. He was examined by the Medical Board on 19-6-93.
5. He represented to the management to change his work as lighter job.
6. The management conceded his request and passed order dated 28-4-94 allowing him to work as Driver Cat-V w.e.f. 1-5-94 fixing at the initial stage in the pay scale of Driver Cat- V of Rs. 44.50 - 1.62-67.18.

6. The following facts are not specifically denied either in pleadings or in evidence and are deemed to be admitted by the parties.

- (a) The Medical Board had not recommended for light duty after examination to the workman but had stated that the workman might opt for change of job.
- (b) The workman had served the organization for eight years either in the capacity of Driver Cat-V or above rank.

- (c) Shri Dinesh Pd. Tiwari, Dumper Operator, Jhingurda Project was also reverted back to Driver Cat-V on his consent and accordingly after protecting his pay was fixed vide order dated 22-3-94.
- (d) Shri R. D. Patel was permitted to change his cadre on similar ground and the pay was protected vide order dated 30-9-91/1-10-91.
- (e) Shri, Maksoodan Prasad Mishra, Dumper Operator Grade I of same Amlohari Project was permitted to change his Grade on consent as Driver Cat-V and his pay was protected vide order dated 7-6-99.

7. Issue No. I

Before discussing the issue it is pertinent to note that it is a misconception of the management that the workman was claiming scale of higher grade of Dumper Operator rather he is claiming the scale of Driver Cat-V with considering his past service of eight years as if he was not promoted. It is also apparent from the fact of the case that the workman was selected as Dumper Operator on 25-6-1990 after about four years. It is clear that at the time of promotion the workman was getting more than the initial basic pay of Driver Cat- V but after reversion on the post of Driver Cat-V w.e.f. 1-5-1994, he was fixed at the initial stage of pay of Driver Cat-V.

8. Now let us examine the evidence adduced by the parties. The workman Shri Gopal Sharan Pandey is examined in the case. He has supported his case. He has admitted that he was appointed as Driver Cat-V on 18-2-86 and was selected to Dumper Operator on 25-6-90. He has stated that he developed sinusitis in the year 1992 and therefore he was doing light duty without any order. He has admitted that he was medically examined. The said letter and report of the Medical Board are filed which are marked as Exhibit W/1 and W/2. The report shows that the Medical Board had the following recommendations—

“There is no provision for indefinite light duty. Candidate may apply for change of job. Light duty not recommended.”

The report clearly shows that there was no recommendation by the Medical Board for light duty. However the Board had advised for light duty to the workman if so like. The evidence of the workman clearly shows there was demand of the workman for computation of his length of service of eight years for fixing his pay as Driver Cat- V in the scale of Rs. 44.50-67.18 per day.

9. The workman has filed office orders of other employees of the same organization and also of the same project to show that in fixation of pay in the scale of Driver category, the period of length of service were counted as if they were continuing in the same Driver category but in his case such principle was not adopted for the reason

best known to the management. The office orders appear to be public documents as such the orders are admissible. The management has not denied the example set by the workman either in the pleading or in his evidence. It is surprising that as to how the copies of the orders are denied by the management. The management has not filed in rebuttal any order. The office order No. 452 dated 22/23-3-94 shows that Dinesh Kumar Tiwari was Dumper Operator. He was also reverted back to Driver Cat-V. The order shows that his pay was protected and fixed in the way as if he had not been promoted. This is clear that his length of service for fixation of his pay was considered in the scale 44.50-67.62. The learned counsel for the management submits that he was of Jhingurda project whereas the workman was of Amlohari project. Moreover if any provision is violated the workman is not entitled to get the benefit of the illegality. The management has failed to produce any provision that if the workman is reverted back to the lower category on his consent, his period of service is not be considered in the same lower category. In the instant case, when the workman was selected as Dumper Operator on 25-6-1990, the workman had completed four years as Driver Cat-V as well and his pay in Driver Cat-V appears to more than the initial at the time of promotion.

10. The workman has also filed office order dated 7-6-99 of Amlohari Project whereby Shri Madhusudan Prasad Mishra Dumper operator was reverted to Driver Cat-V and his pay was protected considering his length of service. The workman is also of same project. Thus it is clear that the workman is entitled to pay protection on the formula as has been done of the workmen Dinesh Kumar Tiwari and Madhusudan Prasad Mishra w.e.f. 1-5-94.

11. On the other hand the management has also examined oral and documentary evidence. The management witness Shri J.N. Ojha did not turn up for cross-examination. As such his evidence is of no use to the management. Another management witness Dr. Ashok Sharma was Dy. Chief Medical Officer. He has come to support the case of the management that the Medical Board had not recommended for providing light employment. He was not member of the Medical Board. It is an admitted fact that the Medical Board had only advised the workman to opt for lighter job and had not recommended for the same. His evidence appears to be not reliable since he was not member of the Board. The last management witness is Shri A.K. Singh who was Dy. Chief Personnel Manager. He has supported the facts which are admitted by the parties. He has also not stated even a word about the pay protection of Shri Madhusudan Pd. Mishra of Amlohari project who was also reverted from Dumper Operator to driver Cat-V though there is specific pleading of the workman that Shri Madhusudan Pd. Mishra was also reverted back from Dumper Operator to Driver Cat-V and his pay was protected in fixing his basic pay. The workman has filed the said office order

dated 7-6-99. Since there is no denial, the said fact deemed to be admitted. Thus the evidence on the record shows that the action of the management in denying pay protection ignoring his past service of eight years in fixing the pay in grade of Driver Cat-V to the workman is not legal and justified and there was a clear discrimination. This issue is decided in favour of the workman and against the management.

12. Issue no. II

On the basis of the discussion made above the workman is entitled to get pay protection in the manner as it is done to Shri Dinesh Kumar Tiwari. Accordingly the management is directed to pay the difference of wages w.e.f. 1-5-84 to the workman after fixing the pay. In case the workman is retired, his retirement benefit is directed to pay accordingly. The reference is accordingly answered.

13. In the result, the award is passed without any order to costs.

14. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer
नई दिल्ली, 27 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3018.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बिलासपुर रायपुर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 25/92) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/323/91-आई आर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 27th September, 2011

S.O. 3018.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 25/92) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between employers in relation to the management of Bilaspur Raipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank and their workman, received by the Central Government on 21-9-2011.

[No. L-12012/323/91-IR (B-I)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/25/92

PRESIDING OFFICER : SHRI MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN

Shri Y. S. Thakur,

C/o Shri Ram Kumar Soni, Postman,

Head Post Office,

Raipur

Workman

Versus

The Chairman,
Bilaspur Raipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank,
Bilaspur

...Management

AWARD

Passed on this 14th day of September, 2011

I. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-12012/323/91-IR(B-3) dated 17-1-92 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :-

Whether the action of the Chairman, Bilaspur Raipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank in terminating the services of Shri Y.S. Thakur, clerk-cum-cashier of Kasdol Branch, District Raipur M.P. w.e.f. 10-4-1991 is lawful and justified. If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to ?”

2. The case of the workman in short is that he was working as clerk-cum-cashier in Bilaspur Raipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank at Kasdol Branch, Distt. Raipur. He was served with chargesheet dated 8-2-89 wherein it was alleged that on 9-1-89 one Surit Das Kolta was paid Rs. 1000 against the withdrawal of Rs.2000 made by him and he had manipulated the banks records and thereby committed breach of the Regulation 19 of the Regulations of 1980. Shri J.R.Sahu Branch Manager of Sarseva Branch was appointed as Enquiry Officer who conducted illegal enquiry contrary to the principles of natural justice and in violations of the Regulations of 1980. After enquiry, the Enquiry Officer submitted his report on 12-10-89. A show cause notice was issued and thereafter he was removed from service vide order dated 10-4-1991. He preferred an appeal but the same remained undecided. It is stated that the finding of the Enquiry Officer was perverse and was not based on cogent reasons. He had only relied the evidence of Shri Surit and Banmali recorded before enquiry and the same were not proved in the enquiry. It is stated that Surit had admitted in his evidence that he had received 2000 on 9-1-1989 which corroborated by Exhibit D-1. It is stated that misconduct was not proved and he had been falsely implicated in the matter. It is submitted that the removal order be set-aside and the management be directed to reinstate him with full back wages.

3. The management appeared and filed Written Statement by way of statement of claim. The case of the management inter alia is that admittedly the workman Shri Y.S.Thakur was clerk-cum-cashier at Kasdol Branch of the management Bank. He was served with a chargesheet dated 8-2-89 for misappropriation of Rs.1000 and for manipulation in Bank's record. A complaint in this regard was made to the Manager, Kasdol Branch by Shri Surit Das Kolta. Statement was recorded of the complainant. After receiving explanation of the workman, an enquiry was initiated and Shri J. R. Sahu was appointed as Enquiry Officer and Shri B.G.Parmanand, Area Manager was

Presenting Officer. On the basis of oral and documentary evidence, the Enquiry Officer found him guilty of the charges and submitted enquiry report. The Disciplinary Officer considering the materials on record and the finding of the Enquiry Officer held that the charges were proved. A show cause notice dated 30-3-90 alongwith enquiry report was given to the workman. After considering the reply the order dated 10-4-91 from removal of service was passed by the Disciplinary Authority. The workman preferred an appeal but the Appellate Authority did not find merit and dismissed the appeal on 12-7-1991. It is submitted that the reference be answered in favour of the management.

4. On the basis of the pleading of the parties, the following issues are framed

- I. Whether the enquiry is just, proper and legal ?
- II. Whether the management is entitled to lead evidence before the Tribunal ?
- III. Whether the charges of misconduct are proved on the facts of the case ?
- IV. Whether the punishment awarded is proper and legal ?
- V. Relief and costs.

5. Issue No. I

This issue is taken up as preliminary issue and after hearing the parties and considering the materials on record the then Tribunal decided on 28-9-95 that the departmental enquiry is held just, proper and legal. Thus this issue is already decided against the workman and in favour of the management.

6. Issue No. II

No fresh evidence is adduced in the case and the parties have relied on the evidence adduced before the Enquiry Officer.

The entire enquiry papers are admitted by the parties and is marked as Exhibit M/1. Accordingly this issue is answered.

7. Issue No. III

Now the important point for consideration is as to whether the charges of misconduct are proved on the facts of the case. The scope of the Tribunal is very limited to interfere with the findings of the Enquiry Officer when no further evidence is adduced. The only scope to interfere is whether the finding is perverse. Now let us examine the evidence adduced before the Enquiry Officer. The

Management had examined four witnesses namely Shri Surit Ram, the complainant Shri M.K. Saji, Area Inspector, Shri Banmati the identifier on the withdrawal slip and Shri T. L. Dewangan. The complainant Surit Ram has supported the case of the management that the delinquent workman had given him Rs. 1000 only and when the enquiry was started then the delinquent workman had paid Rs. 1000 further. One Jagdish was also examined in whose presence Rs. 1000 was paid at later stage. Management witness Banmati has also supported that the complainant Surit Ram had not counted the notes rather he had seen the notes casually. The documentary evidence produced before the Enquiry Officer also corroborates the fact that documents were interpolated and tempered after erasing from blade. The overwriting and cutting the documents show that there was materials before the Enquiry Officer for coming to the findings. The delinquent workman had also not denied these overwriting and cutting. Thus it is clear that the finding of the Enquiry Officer was not perverse and the misconduct was proved against the workman in the departmental proceeding. This issue is decided in favour of the management and against the workman.

8. Issue No. IV & V

Now the another question is as to whether the punishment awarded to the delinquent workman was shockingly disproportionate to the nature of the charge found proved. Every employee of the Bank is required to take all possible steps to protect the interest of the Bank and to discharge his duties with utmost integrity, honesty, devotion and diligence and to do nothing which is becoming of the bank employee. In the instant case, the facts proved against the workman clearly shows that he had dishonestly dealt with the customer of the Bank after interpolating the documents of the Bank. The facts clearly show that his act was nothing which is becoming a bank employee. I do not find any reason to interfere in the punishment order awarded to him. I therefore feel that he is not entitled to any relief. The reference is accordingly answered.

9. In the result, the award is passed without any order to costs.

10. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 28 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3019.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.एस.एन. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. I, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 2/2011) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-4-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[स. एल-40011/11/2010-आई आर (डी यू)]

जोहन तौपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 28th September, 2011

S.O. 3019.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 2/2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-No. I, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BSNL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 5-4-2011.

[No. L-40011/11/2010-IR (DU)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE-I

**BEFORE DR. R. K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
NO. 1. KARKARDOOMA COURT COMPLEX, DELHI**

I.D. No. 2/2011

Shri Hira Lal S/o Shri Gayadin Prajapati,
Vill. Maheshpura, Post Bajpur,
Udhamsinghnagar.

...Claimant

Versus

1. The Chief General Manager,
Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited,
Uttarakhand Circle,
Dehradun.

2. The Telecom District Manager,
Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited,
Haldwani

....Management

AWARD

A claim was made by Shri Hira Lal son of Shri Sham Lal to the effect that he served Department of Telecommunication, Government of India, New Delhi, for last 20 years. When Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (hereinafter referred to as the management) came into existence, then he served the management till 28th of February, 2006. The management terminated his services on 28-2-2006, claiming that the work has been awarded to a contractor. He raised a demand for reinstatement as well as regularization of his services with the management. When his demand was not conceded to, he raised an industrial dispute. Since conciliation proceedings failed, the appropriate Government referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication, vide order No. L-40011/11/2010-IR (DU), New Delhi, Dated 08-12-2010, with following terms:

"Whether the demand of Shri Hira Lal S/o Shri Shyam Lal, for reinstatement and regularization of his services w.e.f. 28-2-2006 in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited who worked with them since last 20 years is valid and justified? If yes, what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. In order of reference the appropriate Government directed Shri Hira Lal to file his claim statement within 15 days from the receipt of the said order. Despite that direction Shri Hira Lal opted not to file a claim statement, projecting his grievances before this Tribunal.

3. Notice was sent to Hira Lal on 12-1-2011 calling upon him to file his claim statement on or before 27-1-2011. Ms. Rani Chhabra, authorised representative appeared on behalf of the claimant. She sought an adjournment. Thereafter matter was adjourned time and again calling upon the claimant to file his claim statement in the matter. No claim statement has been filed. Therefore, it is evident that claimant opted not to put forward his grievances before the Tribunal.

4. Terms of reference put an onus on the claimant to establish that demand of reinstatement and regularization in service of the management w.e.f. 28-2-2006 is valid and justified. Instead of establishing that his demand for reinstatement and regularization in services of the management is justified, the claimant opted not to file his claim statement in the matter. Therefore, absence of a claim statement on behalf of Shri Hira Lal, his demand for reinstatement and regularization in services of the management cannot be held to be valid and justified. Under these circumstances he is not entitled to any relief. An award is accordingly passed. It be sent to the appropriate Government for publication.

DR. R. K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

Dated: 31-3-2011

ANNEXURE-II

**BEFORE DR. R. K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
NO. 1. KARKARDOOMA COURT COMPLEX, DELHI**

I.D.No. 2/2011

Shri Hira Lal S/o Shri Gayadin Prajapati,
Vill. Maheshpura, Post Bajpur,
Udhamsinghnagar

....Claimant

Versus

1. The Chief General Manager,
Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited,
Uttarakhand Circle,
Dehradun.

2. The Telecom District Manager,
Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited,
Haldwani.

...Management

ORDER

An industrial dispute, referred for adjudication to this Tribunal by the appropriate Government, vide order No. L-40011/11/2010-IR (DU), New Delhi, Dated 08-12-2010, was answered by this Tribunal, vide award dated

31-3-2011, concluding therein that claimant Sh. Hira Lal is not entitled to any relief.

2. Now an application has been received from the Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, New Delhi, detailing therein that correct parentage of Sh. Hira Lal was not given in the reference order. His father's name is Sh. Gayadin Prajapati, which was wrongly mentioned as Shyam Lal. A request has been made to make necessary correction in the award, in that regard.

3. Record has been perused, which highlights that father's name of Sh. Hira Lal was wrongly mentioned in the schedule, while it was correctly mentioned in list of the parties detailed in the reference order. This discrepancy led to an error in the award, relating to father's name of the claimant.

4. Rule 28 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules 1957 provides for correction of errors. For sake of ready reference aforesaid rule is extracted thus:

"The Labour Court, Tribunal, National Tribunal or Arbitrator may correct any clerical mistake or error arising from an accidental slip or omission in any award it/he issues".

5. Clerical error can be defined as an error in a document which can only be explained by considering it to be a slip or mistake of the party preparing or copying it. Literally an error is said to be "clerical" where it is made by a clerk or some subordinate agent, but actually, it means an error committed in the performance of clerical work, whether by the Court, the draftsman of the Act or by the clerk. It is an error which cannot reasonably be attributed to the exercise of judicial consideration or discretion. Clerical error is in the nature of an inadvertent omission or mistake. The term "clerical error" which is amendable *nunc pro tunc* is distinguishable from a "judicial error" which can be corrected only on review or an appeal. Reference can be made to precedents in Rosamma Punnoose (AIR 1958 Ker. 154) and Mansha Ram L. Jagdish Rai (AIR 1962 Punj. 110).

6. Accidental slip occurs when something is wrongly put in by an accident and an accidental omission occurs when something is left out by accident. The expression "accidental slip" as occurring in section 152 (new) of the Code of Civil Procedure was construed by the Federal Court in Sachindra Nath Kolya (5 DLR 68), wherein it was observed as a follows:

"It needs to be stressed that the keyword in the relevant phrase is "accidental" and it qualifies "omission" also, with the result that the procedure provided by section cannot be used to correct omission, however erroneous, which are intentional, not indeed in the sense of conscious choice, for no court, is supposed to commit an error knowing it to be such, but in the sense that the Court meant not to omit what was omitted".

7. Apex Court in Tulsipur Sugar Company Ltd. [1969 (2) S.C.C. 100] had occasion to consider correctional jurisdiction of the Labour Court constituted under the U.P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. In that precedent the Apex Court made reference to the provisions of Section 152 of the Code of Civil Procedure and rule 28 of the Rules and announced that power of correction of error is a limited one, which can be exercised only to cases where mistake, clerical or arithmetical or an error arising from an accidental slip or omission had occurred. It was ruled therein that this power is limited only to cases where clerical or arithmetical mistake or errors arising from an accidental slip or omission have occurred.

8. After ascertaining the scope of powers of correction of errors, available to this Tribunal, now it would be addressed as to whether mention of father's name of Sh. Hira Lal as Shyam Lal in the award by the Tribunal was by a conscious choice. Answer lien is negative. It was wrongly recorded on account of clerical mistake committed by the appropriate Government. This Tribunal has power to correct the clerical mistake reference above. Accordingly it is ordered that father's name of Sh. Hira Lal may be read as Gayadin Prajapati in the award instead of Shyam Lal. Ordered accordingly. The appropriate Government may be communicated of correction, so made, in the award, for publication.

Dr. R. K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

Dated: 17-8-2011

नई दिल्ली, 28 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3020.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार डाक विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी/एनजीपी/06/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40011/34/2000-आई आर (डी यू)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 28th September, 2011

S.O. 3020.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT/NGP/06/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Posts and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 28-9-2011.

[No. L-40011/34/2000-IR (DU)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI J. P. CHAND, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NAGPUR

Case No. CGIT/NGP/06/2001

Date: 19-09-2011

Party No. 1

(a) The Chief Post Master General,
Maharashtra Circle (GPO),
Mumbai-400001

(b) The Superintendent of Post Office,
Bhusawal Division, Bhusawal,
Jalgaon-425201

Versus

Party No. 2

Shri Mahendra Sudhakar Jain
R/o Rasalpur, Taluka-Raver,
Tahsil-Jalgaon,
Maharashtra.

AWARD

(Dated the 19th September, 2011)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) ("the Act" in short), the Central Government has referred the industrial dispute between the employers, in relation to the management of Post Office and their workman Shri Mahendra Sudhakar Jain, for adjudication, as per letter No. L-40011/34/2000-IR(DU) dated 27-12-2000, with the following schedule:—

"Whether the action of the management of Deptt. of Posts in terminating the services of Shri Mahendra Sudhakar Jain, Extra Departmental Branch Post Master from service without observing the formalities w.e.f. 19-11-99 is legal and justified and proper? If not, to what relief he is entitled? "

2. On receipt of the reference, parties were noticed to file their respective statement of claim and written statement, in response to which, the workman, Shri Mahendra Sudhakar Jain ("the workman" in short) filed the statement of claim and the management of Post Office ("party no. 1" in short) filed the written statement.

The case of the workman as projected by him in the statement of claim is that he was employed in Rasalpur Branch Post office as Extra Departmental Branch Post Master ("EDBPM" in short) from 20-05-1998 with monthly allowance of Rs. 1607/- and his father was working as the EDBPM of the said post office and his father expired on 19-05-1998, while in service, so he was given appointment

as EDBPM on compassionate ground and he has all required qualification for regular appointment as EDBPM and he continued to work as EDBPM upto 19.11.1999 and complied 240 days of work in one year continuously, but his service were retrenched without giving any notice as provided under section 25F of the Act and no retrenchment compensation was paid to him and his application for compassionate appointment had been considered, while giving him the temporary appointment, as his family was in deep financial distress after the death of his father and when he was expecting to be regularized against the said temporary appointment on compassionate ground, he was abruptly retrenched on 19-11-1999 and his mother had represented to the Director General, Department of posts, New Delhi for reconsideration of his application for appointment on compassionate ground and the said representation has not yet been decided by the department and as he had rendered continuous service for more than 240 days in the department and as his service was terminated without any notice or compensation in lieu of the notice, as required under section 25F, the termination of his service is void ab-initio and he is entitled for reinstatement in service.

Prayer has been made by the workman for his reinstatement in service with full back wages.

3. The party No. 1 in the written statement, refuting the allegations made in the statement of claim has pleaded inter-alia that the only point of reference is as to whether the termination of the services of the workman was justified or not and since the point of reference is limited, the workman cannot agitate about his compassionate appointment and as such, the workman is not entitled for the relief prayed in para clause 10(b) and 10(c) of the statement of claim.

It is further pleaded by the party No. 1 that the workman was appointed as a stop gap arrangement on 20-05-1998, since his father at the relevant time as a Branch Post Master expired on 19-05-1998 and the workman was given the specific understanding that his appointment to be a stop gap provisional arrangement and he accepted the condition and worked with the department and the adhoc and provisional appointment does not confer any right on the workman and the regular incumbent was duly selected by it adhering to the Recruitment Rules and as such, the services of the workman was brought to an end and as the workman, was appointed on adhoc and provisional basis, the question of issuing notice or giving compensation does not arise at all and the workman worked from 20-05-1998 to 19-11-1999 with intermittent breaks and he has not worked continuously for 240 days and as the appointment was adhoc and provisional basis, the workman was not entitled for any kind of leave as per rules and that apart, it is settled law that working for 240 days is not a criteria for claiming permanency in

employment, more specifically when the appointment is on adhoc basis.

It is further pleaded by the party No. 1 that the case of the workman for compassionate appointment was considered by it and after due consideration by the circle relaxation committee, it was found that the family of the workman is not an indigent family, since there are other earning family members in the family and they have good income sources and the workman was not entitled for compassionate appointment and as such, the workman is not entitled for any relief.

4. In support of his claim, the workman has examined himself as a witness, besides placing reliance on documentary evidence.

Party No. 1 has also examined one Satyendra Keshav Parikh, the Superintendent of Post Offices, as a witness in support of the stands taken by it in the written statement.

5. The workman in his examination-in-chief, which is on affidavit, has reiterated the facts mentioned in the statement of claim. However, in his cross-examination, he has stated that the dispute raised before the ALC was regarding the termination of his service and in his appointment letter dated 20-05-1998, it is not mentioned that he was appointed on compassionate ground and in his application dated 20-05-1998, he had mentioned that his father died on 19-05-1998 and he was willing to work in his place and on his application, order was passed by Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices on 20-05-1998 that he was given temporary charge of Branch Post Master, Rasalpur as per his application till regular appointment is done and he accepted the order passed by the Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices and on 19-11-1999, as regular appointment was made, he was relieved from service. The workman, in his cross-examination has further admitted that no document has been submitted by him to show that he had worked for 240 days and he has submitted only pay slips from 20-05-1998 to 19-11-1999 and he had moved application for appointment on compassionate ground but his application was rejected on 20-08-1999 and he has appealed against the order of rejection and the same is still pending for consideration.

6. The evidence of the witness examined on behalf of the party No. 1 is also in the same line as taken by the party No. 1 in the written statement. In his cross-examination, the witness has stated that the affidavit filed by him is on the basis of documents and Sudhakar Jain, the father of the workman, who was working as the Branch Post Master of Rasalpur died on 19-05-1998 and on the basis of the application submitted by the workman dated 20-05-1998, he was temporarily engaged to work in place of his father and his matter was referred to Circle Relaxation Committee for appointment on compassionate ground but his application was rejected on 20-09-1998, as it was found

that the family of the workman was not financially weak and his family members are earning.

7. During the course of argument, it was submitted by the learned advocate for the workman that the workman was appointed on 20-05-1998 as EDBPM in the vacant post, due to the death of his father on 19-05-1998, who was working as the Branch Post Master of Rasalpur and the appointment of the workman was on compassionate ground, consequent upon the death of his father and the workman from the date of his initial appointment, worked continuously and completed more than 240 days of work in each calendar year and thus acquired the status of permanent employee and it was obligatory on the part of party No. 1 to regularize his service, particularly when the post was vacant, which was not done, but on the contrary, the services of the workman was terminated without following the mandatory provisions of sections 25F and 25G of the Act and as such, the termination of the services of the workman is illegal and is liable to be set aside and the application of the workman for compassionate appointment was rejected due to wrong report submitted by the Superintendent of Post Offices, Bhusawal Division about the financial condition of the family of the workman and there is provision for compassionate appointment with the party No. 1, so the workman is entitled for reinstatement in service with continuity and full back wages.

8. Per contra, it was submitted by the learned advocate for the party No. 1 that in view of the schedule of reference, the Tribunal is only to consider the legality or otherwise of the termination of the services of the workman but the workman has not made any averment in the statement of claim to justify that the order of termination is illegal, but on the contrary, he has put forth a case of non-consideration of his case for appointment on compassionate ground and as such, the reference is to be answered in negative and as in the reference, the issue of compassionate appointment is not there, this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to decide the same and the workman was appointed as a stop gap arrangement on 20-05-1998, due to the death of his father on 19-05-1998 and the workman was given a specific understanding that his appointment to be a stop gap and provisional arrangement and accepting the condition, the workman worked from 20-05-1998 to 19-11-1999 with intermittent break and the said facts have been admitted by the workman in his cross-examination and since he was temporarily appointed, such appointment does not confer any right on the workman and is also settled law that working for 240 days is not a criteria for claiming permanency in employment, more specifically when the appointment is an adhoc appointment and as the regular incumbent was selected adhering to the recruitment rules, the services of the workman was brought to an end on 19-11-1999 and as such, the workman is not entitled to any relief.

9. Before delving in to the merit of the case, I think it proper to mention here that it is well settled by the Hon'ble Apex Court in number of decisions that the Tribunal has no jurisdiction to travel beyond the reference made by the government and to adjudicate issues beyond the schedule of reference. In this case, the schedule of reference is regarding the legality or otherwise of the termination of the services of the workman w.e.f. 19-11-1998 by the party No. 1. Hence, the issue of compassionate appointment raised by the workman cannot be adjudicated. Hence, the prayer of the workman to direct the management for production of documents in respect of his compassionate appointment and taking action against the officer on the allegation of submitting false report regarding the financial condition of his family cannot be adjudicated or acceded to.

10. It is clear from the evidence of the workman himself and the documents filed by him that his appointment on 20-05-1998 was not an appointed on compassionate ground, due to the death of his father on 19-05-1998, who was working as the Branch Post Master of Rasalpur, but the same was a temporary, stop gap and provisional appointment till regular appointment of the post master. It is the admitted case of the workman that his application for compassionate appointment was rejected. So the claim of the workman that his appointment on 20-05-1998 was on compassionate ground due to the death of his father on 19-05-1998 is not true.

11. The workman has claimed that he had already worked for more than 240 days prior to the termination of his service and on the mandatory provisions of Section 25F were not complied with, the termination is illegal. Party no. 1 has denied that the workman had completed 240 days of work prior to the termination of services. However, from the documents filed by the workman coupled with his oral evidence, it is found that the workman had already worked for more than 240 days in the preceding 12 months of 19-11-1999.

Provisions as given in Section 25F of the Act are applicable to cases of retrenchment of workman. For the application of Section 25F of the Act, first of all, it is to be found out as to whether the termination of the services of the workman amounts retrenchment or not. Section 2(o) of the Act defines the term, "retrenchment". According to the said definition, "Retrenchment" means the termination by the employer of the service of a workman for any reason whatsoever, otherwise than as a punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary action but does not include—

(a)

(b)

(b b) termination of the service of the workman as a result of the non renewal of the contract of employment between

the employer and the workman concerned on its expiry or of such contract being terminated under a stipulation on that behalf contained therein, or

(c)

In this case, the workman in his evidence has admitted that as per the order dated 20-05-1998 of the Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices, on his application 20-05-1998, he was given temporary charge as Branch Post Master of Rasalpur till regular appointment is done and he accepted the order passed by the Asstt. Suptd. of Post Offices and as on 19-11-1999 regular appointment was done he was relieved from service. The copy of the application filed by the workman and the order passed on the same by the Asstt. Suptd. of Post Offices has been marked as Exhibit No. W-1. On perusal of Exhibit No. W-1, it is found that the workman was given temporary charge of B.P.M., Rasalpur as per his application till regular appointment is made. So the appointment of the workman was under the contract and there was a stipulation that his appointment to be continued till appointment of the regular Branch Post Master and the contract was terminated after the appointment of the regular Branch Post Master and the services of the workman was terminated. Hence, the termination of the services of the workman on 19-11-1999 cannot be said to be retrenchment, so as to attract the provisions of Section 25F of the Act. In view of the same, the termination of the services of the workman by party No. 1 on 19-11-1999, without compliance of the provision of Section 25F of the Act cannot be said to be illegal. Hence, it is ordered:

ORDER

The action of the management of Dep'tt. of Posts in terminating the services of Shri Mahendra Sudhakar Jain, Extra Departmental Branch Post Master from service without observing the formalities w.e.f. 19-11-99 is legal and justified and proper. The workman is not entitled for any relief.

J. P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 28 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3021.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, धनबाद न.-1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 6/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/155/2005-आईआर (सी-1)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 28th September, 2011

S.O. 3021.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.6/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum- Labour Court No. 1, Dhanbad, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. B.C.C.L. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 28-9-2011.

[No. L-20012/155/2005-IR (C-I)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference U/s. 10 (1) (d) (2A) of the I.D. Act.

Reference No. 6 of 2006

Parties :

Employers in relation to the management of M/s. B.C.C.L., W. J. Area.

AND

Their workman

PRESENT : Shri H.M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers : Shri U. N. Lal, Advocate

For the Workman : Shri R. R. Ram, Advocate

State: Jharkhand

Industry: Coal

Dated, 20-9-2001

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/155/2005-IR (C-I) dated 9-12-2005 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal:

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. B.C.C.L., W. J. Area in dismissing Sh. Bhola Bhuia, Tyndal from service w.e.f. 26/27-6-2000 is just, fair and legal? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

2. The case of the concerned workman is that the concerned workman was appointed with the management of Muralidih 20/21 Pits Colliery on 26-2-1981 on the ground of V.R.S. (F) in place of his mother-in-law, Smt. Kapura Bhuini. Smt. Kapura Bhuini was employed with the management of Bhardih Colliery under the same area who had been working the job of Wagon Loader. Bhola Bhuini got married to her daughter. Smt. Kapura Bhuini had only one daughter and she offered employment to her son-in-

law, Bhola Bhuiya to earn their livelihood happily. She offered employment to her son-in-law on submission of relevant documents duly verified and certified by local Mukhiya and B.D.O. and on being satisfied the management provided employment to Bhola Bhuiya. The concerned workman was issued a charge-sheet on 6/10-11-97 over him fraudulently after 16 years completion of his service which is baseless and illegal. The management dismissed him from service w.e.f. 26/27-6-2000 without any domestic enquiry. The enquiry proceeding and report is not fair and proper and the concerned workman was not given full opportunity to defend his case. Government of India, Ministry of Labour, has been pleased to refer the dispute to this Hon'ble Tribunal for adjudication.

The action of the management of M/s. BCCL, W. J. Area in dismissing from service of the concerned workman is unjust, unfair and illegal.

It has been prayed that the Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to pass an award in favour of the workman by directing the management to reinstate the concerned workman in his service with full back wages.

3. The case of the management is that Bhola Bhuiya was an employee of Murlidih 20/21 Pits Colliery, designated as Tyndal. A charge-sheet was issued to him on 6/10-11-97 under the provisions of Certified Standing Orders of the Company vide clause 26.1.11 and 26.1.12 for entering into service fraudulently by giving wrong surname i.e. being Bhola Upadhaya S/o Lt. Ganesh Upadhaya as Bhola Bhuiya declaring as the son-in-law of Kapura Bhuini, a female employee as Wagon Loader of Bhatdih Colliery. The matter was enquired into by appointing Enquiry Officer and Presenting Officer by the Disciplinary Authority. He had participated in the enquiry. A second show cause notice was also issued. Full opportunity was given to him in the course of enquiry by way of natural justice by the Enquiry Officer. As per the terms and condition of employment any information furnished by a person while entering into employment is found fake and false he is liable to be terminated and also for legal action as per law. The Disciplinary Authority has imposed the penalty of dismissal vide letter dated 26/27-6-2000. It has been submitted that the action of the management of M/s. BCCL, W.J. Area in dismissing Bhola Bhuiya, Tyndal from service w.e.f. 26/27-6-2000 is just, fair and reasonable and the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief in the matter as he had obtained employment fraudulently by giving false information at the time of getting employment.

4. Both the parties have filed their respective rejoinders admitting and denying the contents of same of the paragraphs of each other's written statement.

5. The concerned workman has accepted the fairness of the enquiry and the domestic enquiry has been held to be fair and proper on 15-4-2010.

The management has produced MW-1, Ashok Kumar Singh who has proved documents as Exts, M-1 to M-11, domestic enquiry proceedings.

6. Main argument advanced on behalf of the concerned workman is that he is son-in-law of Smt. Kapura Bhuini. Bhola Bhuiya has married the daughter of Smt. Kapura Bhuini. He filed relevant documents which were scrutinised by the higher authorities of BCCL and he was given employment. It has also been argued that a charge-sheet dated 6/10-11-97 was issued to the concerned workman alleging about fraudulent appointment after 16 years of service is baseless and illegal and the management has illegally dismissed him from service w.e.f. 26/27-6-2000 without giving proper opportunity.

In this respect the management argued that the concerned workman get employment fraudulently. His actual name is Bhola Upadhaya S/o Late Ganesh Upadhaya and he has got false employment with the management for which domestic enquiry was conducted and after giving fair and proper opportunity he has been dismissed from service by the company. In this respect the enquiry report shows that his name was sent to the concerned Police Station and it was found that he Bhola Upadhaya S/o Late Ganesh Upadhaya. It only shows that he has got changed his title from Upadhaya to Bhuiya to get employment with the management. The concerned workman has not given any Voter List which is public document to show that he is Bhola Bhuiya S/o Late Ganesh Bhuiya. As per the finding of the Enquiry Officer and during investigation it had revealed that the name of the ex-employee was Bhola Bhuiya S/o Late Ganesh Bhuiya being resident of Village Harigawa, P.O. Budhai, P. S. Uphara, Dist. Aurangabad but he had forgedly declared his name by changing from Upadhaya to Bhuiya only with a view to get fraudulent employment in BCCL declaring himself as son-in-law of Kapura Bhuini, a female employee of Bhatdih Colliery.

Considering the facts and circumstances it shows that such a person who has got fraudulent employment with the management has got no right to continue in employment. The concerned workman has not filed any public document which may show that he was Bhola Bhuiya S/o Late Ganesh Bhuiya. Even he has not filed marriage certificate to show that he had married with the daughter of Smt. Kapura Bhuini. He got employment as son-in-law of Smt. Kapura Bhuini.

8. In the result, I hold that the action of the management of M/s. BCCL, W. J. Area in dismissing Sh. Bhola Bhuiya, Tyndal from service w.e.f. 26/27-6-2000 is just, fair and legal and hence he is not entitled to any relief.

This is my award.

H.M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 28 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3022.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स बी.सी.सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, धनबाद न.-1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 97/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-9-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/163/2003-आईआर (सी-1)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 28th September, 2011

S.O. 3022.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 97/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum- Labour Court, No. 1, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. B.C.C.L. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 28-9-2011.

[No. L-20012/163/2003-IR (C-I)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL No. 1, DHANBAD**

In the matter of a reference U/s 10(1) (d) (2A) of the I.D. Act.

REFERENCE No. 97 of 2004**Parties :**

Employers in relation to the management of Sijua Area of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd.

AND

Their Workman

Present : Shri H.M. SINGH, Presiding Officer**APPEARANCES :**

For the Employers : Shri D.K. Verma, Advocate

For the Workman : Shri D. Mukherjee, Advocate
State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dated the 21st September,

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/163/2003-IR (C-I) dated 14-9-04 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of

sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the demand of Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh for regularisation of Sri Tapeswar Singh as Loading Clerk by the management of Sijua Arera of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workmen to and from what date?”

2. The case of the concerned workman is that he has been working as permanent workman since long and he was directed by the management of Nichitpur colliery to work as Loading Clerk in the year 1995. He worked continuously as Loading Clerk since 1995 till he was transferred to Mudidih colliery sometime in the year 2001. He had been rendering service as Loading Clerk since 1995 continuously and had put in more than 240 days attendance during the calendar year 1995 to 2001. He was transferred to unfortunately the management of Mudidih colliery did not allow him to resume his duty at Mudidih colliery and in view of the fact the concerned workman again reported back for his duty at Nichitpur colliery. He represented before the management of Nichitpur colliery to regularise him as Loading Clerk in appropriate Grade and at that time the management had advised him to wait patiently on the ground the matter has been referred to Headquarter for decision. In the IPC his designation is mentioned as Loading Clerk. The concerned workman repeatedly represented before the management to allow him as such but the repeated insistence annoyed the management the extend dismissing him from service. However, after appreciating the legal position the management allowed him in service. After exhausting all avenue for settlement the Union raised an industrial dispute before the A.L.C. (C), Dhanbad and the same ended in failure and the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, referred the dispute for adjudication to this Hon'ble Tribunal. The demand of the union for regularising the concerned workman as Loading Clerk is legal and justified.

It has been prayed that the Tribunal be pleased to pass an award in favour of the workman by directing the management to regularise the concerned workman as Loading Clerk in appropriate Grade with retrospective effect with all arrear of wages and consequential benefits.

3. The case of the management is that the concerned workman was transferred from Nichitpur colliery to Mudidih colliery vide order dated 15-3-2001 and released order dated 17-3-2001. He was working as a Pump Operator. Management of Mudidih colliery allowed him to resume duty as a Pump Operator. On 18-6-2001 the concerned workman assaulted Sri M. M. Singh, the then Project Officer of Nichitpur colliery and subsequently he was discharged from the service under Standing Order 28 of the Certified Standing

Orders vide order dated 21-6-2001. The concerned workman raised an industrial dispute and the same was referred to Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad vide Ministry's Order No. L-20012/2/242/2002-IR (C-I) dated 12-11-2002, which was numbered as Reference No. 9 of 2003. The reference was settled between to management and the workman and the concerned workman agreed to join duty as Pump Operator. Accordingly the Tribunal passed an award in terms of settlement. In the instant case the concerned workman is demanding regularisation as Clerk. There is no provision for regularisation of time-rated workman in a clerical post. As per the Cadre Scheme of clerical cadre the lowest category of clerk is Clerk Grade-III which is a selection post. The Departmental Selection Committee recommends to name of successful candidates after giving equal opportunity to all eligible candidates. The management cannot regularise an individual workmen ignoring the claim of large number of workmen eligible for selection as a clerk. The concerned workman came on transfer from Loyabad Colliery to Nichitpur Colliery as a Pump Operator in the year 1994 and he was allowed to work as Pump Operator at Nichitpur Colliery. The concerned workman raised dispute through union and demanded regularisation as Loading Clerk from Nichitpur Colliery. He was never authorised or deployed to work as Loading Clerk, and he never worked as Loading Clerk.

It has been prayed that the Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to pass an award holding that the demand of the union for regularisation of the concerned workman as Loading Clerk is not justified and he is not entitled to any relief.

4. Both the parties have filed their respective rejoinders admitting or denying some contents of some of the paragraphs of each other's written statement.

5. The concerned workman has produced himself as WW-1, Tapeswar Singh, and proved documents as Exts. W-1 to W-8.

The management has produced MW-1, Rakesh Ranjan and proved documents as Exts. M-1 to M-3.

6. Main argument advanced on behalf of the concerned workman is that he has been working as permanent workman since long an initially he was appointed as Pump Operator but he was directed by the management to work as Loading Clerk against permanent vacancy and he is doing the job of Loading Clerk since 1995 at Nichitpur Colliery continuously and had put in more than 240 days attendance in each calendar year. He was transferred to Mudidih Colliery by order dated 17-12-97 but he was not allowed to join and he again reported back for his duty at Nichitpur Colliery. Again he was transferred to Mudidih Colliery by an order dated 19-2-01. he is performing the job of Loading Clerk but he has not been regularised as Loading Clerk.

7. Main argument advanced on behalf of the management is that he was dismissed from service and after that a settlement was reached with the management and the union and this settlement was signed and the concerned workman agreed to work as Pump Operator and he is working as Pump Operator. He cannot be regularised as Loading Clerk. He cannot be regularised as Loading Clerk.

In this respect the evidence of the concerned workman is very much material. WW-1 in his cross-examination at page 4 stated that presently I am designated as Pump Operator. I was dismissed from service w.e.f. 26-6-2001 as per Clause 28 of the Standing Order. A settlement was filed before the Tribunal No.2, Dhanbad. As per that settlement I was allowed to work as Pump Operator. At present I am working as Pump Operator. Pump Operator is a daily rated employee. The management has filed this settlement. As per Ext.M-1 which shows that in terms of settlement Sri Tapeswar Singh concerned workman will be re-instated in the same pay and scale of pay which he was drawing at the time of his dismissal. But this office order was issued as per Ext.M-3 dated 29-10-2003 and in Reference No. 9 of 2003 the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2 Dhanbad, has passed award in terms of settlement.

8. Considering the facts and circumstances it shows that the concerned workman has accepted upto dismissal to work as Pump Operator for which post he was working. No order of the management has been filed by the concerned workman which may show that he has been directed by the management to work as Loading Clerk.

9. In the result, I render the following award —

The demand of Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh for regularisation of Sri Tapeswar Singh as Loading Clerk from the management of Sijua Area of M/s. BCCL is not legal and justified and hence the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief.

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 28 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3023.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं.-1, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 84/1992) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/407/1991-आईआर (सी-1)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 28th September, 2011

S.O. 3023.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 84/1992) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-1,

Dhanbad, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 28-9-2010.

[No. L-20012/407/1991-IR (C-I)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD

In the matter of a references U/s. 10(1)(d)(2A) of I. D. Act.

References No. 84 of 1992

Parties : Employer in relation to the management of
Kendwadhi Colliery of M/s. BCCL.

AND

Their Workman

Present : Shri H.M. Singh, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers : Shri H. Nath, Advocate

For the Workmen : Shri S. C. Gour, Advocate

State : Jharkhand : Industry : Coal.

Dated, the 22-9-2011.

AWARD

By Order No.L-20012 (407)/91-IR(Coal-I) dated 31-8-92 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-sec.(1) and sub-sec.(2A) of Section 10 of the I.D. Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the management of Kendwadhi Colliery of M/s. BCCL in superannuating Sh. Suraj Lal, Driver, w.e.f. 19-7-90 instead of 10-6-95 is justified ? If so, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

2. The case of the concerned workman is that he was originally appointed in Kendwadhi Colliery of East India Coal Co. Ltd., on 14-8-61 as H.B. Khalasi. subsequently he was elevated to the post of Driver and since then he had been working as permanent Driver and M/s. BCCL. At the time of appointment his date of birth was recorded as 1-7-1935. In Form ‘B’ Register of Kendwadhi Colliery, his date of birth was recorded as

1-3-1935. The management changed the date of birth of the concerned workman in Form ‘B’ register without affording any opportunity to him. Management issued service Excerpt to the concerned workman in which his date of birth was recorded as 1-3-1935. In view of the aforesaid fact the action of the management in superannuating the concerned workman was highly illegal and unjustified. He represented before the management against the illegal superannuation, but without any effect. Thereafter an industrial dispute was raised before A.L.C. (C), Dhanbad, which ended in failure, resulting to the present dispute. The action of the management in superannuating the concerned workman w.e.f. 19-7-90 instead of 10-6-95 was not justified.

It has been prayed that the Hon’ble Tribunal be pleased to answer the reference in favour of the workman by directing the management to reinstate the concerned workman with full back wages till he reached the age of superannuation on 30-6-1995.

3. The case of the management is that this dispute is not an industrial dispute because the dispute relating to the age and method of its settlement has become the subject matter of JBCCI and JECCI issued a circular No. 76 under NCWA-III in resolving the age dispute. Once the matter has been covered by the agreement it cannot become the subject matter of an industrial dispute. Form ‘B’ Register is a statutory register maintained under the provisions of Mines Act, 1952, Mines Rules, 1955 and the said register is maintained at the P.B. Area office. The said Form ‘A’ Register indicates the date of birth of Suraj Lal, Driver as 1-3-1930 and all the entries made in Form ‘B’ Register against the name of Suraj Lal has been duly authenticated by him. The employers have verified from the offices of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner, Dhanbad and have confirmed that the date of birth declared by Suraj Lal is 1-3-1930 in his declaration Form ‘A’ when he became the member of the C.M.P.F. long before the Nationalisation of Coal Mines. In the Form ‘B’ Register maintained at Kendwadhi Colliery, the date of birth of the concerned workman was recorded as 1-3-1930 but later on it was tampered and in place of 1930 it was converted into 1935 which is clearly visible. He was superannuated w.e.f. 19-7-1990 after thorough enquiry and after the management was satisfied regarding the date of birth of the concerned workman. The demand of the concerned workman to treat his date of birth as 1-7-1935 is baseless.

It has been prayed that the Hon’ble Tribunal be pleased to hold that the action of the management in superannuating the concerned workman w.e.f. 19-7-90 instead of 30-6-1935 is justified and the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief.

4. Both the parties have filed their respective rejoinders admitting and denying the contents of some of the paragraphs of each other's written statement.

5. On behalf of the concerned workman, Smt. Rama Devi, wife of Late Suraj Lal, has been examined as WW-1.

On behalf of the management, Sita Ram Prasad has been examined as MW-1, who has proved one document as Ext.M-1.

6. Main argument advanced on behalf of the concerned workman is that his date of birth is 1-7-1935. The management has wrongly and illegally entered his date of birth as 1-3-1930 and illegally retired him from the year 1990. It has also been argued that service Excerpt shows his date of birth as 1-7-35. The management should have accepted it, but they have not done it. It has also been argued that in other records of the management his date of birth is mentioned as 1-7-35 which has been ignored by the management.

7. Main argument advanced on behalf of the management is that in Form 'B' Register, which is statutory document, the concerned workman's date of birth has been mentioned as 1-3-1930. It has also been argued that in provident fund record, which has been signed by the concerned workman, his date of birth has been mentioned as 1-3-1930, which is also statutory document, so his date of birth cannot be cahanged after superannuation and dispute cannot be raised after superannuation and in this respect Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down in number of cases held that at the fag end of service dispute regarding date of birth cannot be raised.

8. WW-1, Smt. Rama Devi, wife of the deceased workman, Late Suraj Lal, has stated in cross-examination that I cannot say the date of birth of my husband in Form 'B' Register was recorded as 1-3-1930.

9. Another argument advanced on behalf of the concerned workman is that the management issued letter dated 27-2-85/13-3-85 stating his date of birth as 1-3-35. The concerned workman has stated in written statement that his date of birth was recorded as 1-7-1935 at the time of appointment, as per para 3 of the written statement. So, it shows that there is no certificate showing his date of birth as 1-3-35. It shows that when certificate issued by the management on the basis of Identity Card as 1-3-35 is false itself. The concerned workman has not given any certificate issued by the school authority. Moreover, he has also not filed any driving licence which may show his correct date of birth. Service Excerpt shows that he was driver, so he must have driving licence which is known to him. He has not given his date of birth at the time of appointment nor he has given school leaving certificate or driving licence, otherwise the management would have issued his Identity Card giving details of his date of birth,

who has not been done. In Form 'B' Register and in CMPF record his date of birth has been mentioned as 1-3-1930 which cannot be ignored as they are statutory documents kept under rules.

10. Considering the above facts and circumstances, I hold that the action of the management of Kendwadiah Colliery of M/s. BCCL in superannuating Sh. Suraj Lal, Driver, w.e.f. 19-7-1990 instead of 30-6-1995 is justified. Hence, the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief.

This is my award.

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 28 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3024.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एयर इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/ श्रम न्यायालय कोलकत्ता के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 50/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-11012/41/2005-आईआर (सी-1)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 28th September, 2011

S.O. 3024.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 50/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kolkata, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Air India, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 28-9-2011.

[No. L-11012/41/2005-IR (C-I)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
AT KOLKATA

Reference No. 50 of 2005

Parties: Employers in relation to the management of
Air India

AND

Their workmen.

Present : Mr. Justice Manik Mohan Sarkar, Presiding Officer

Appearance :

On behalf of the : Mr. S.K. Karmakar, Ld. Advocate
Management with Mr. R. Tahukdar, Ld. Advocate.

On behalf of the : Mr. A.P. Deb, Ld. Advocate.
Workmen

State : West Bengal.

Industry : Civil Aviation.

Dated : 19th September, 2011.

AWARD

By Order No. L-11012/41/2005-IR(CM-1) dated 6-12-2005 the Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of its powers under Section 10(1)(d) and (2A) of the industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the demand of the NSCBI Airport Ground Workmen's Union from the management of Air India that the 62 casual workmen (as per list) may be allowed

- (i) Ex-gratia payment for the accounting years 2002-2003; 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 at par with the regular employees and
- (ii) Medical benefits, for self and family, in the absence of and till their coverage under the ESI Act Justified ? If so, what relief are the workmen entitled to ?”

2. When the case was called today, Mr. S.K. Karmakar, Ld. Advocate is present on behalf of the management. None is present on behalf of the Workmen Union nor any step has been taken on its behalf.

3. It is found from the record that after service of notice on my assumption of office in this Tribunal, Mr. A.P. Deb, Ld. Advocate for the workmen once appeared on 9-6-2010 and thereafter Mr. M.S. Dutta, Ld. Advocate for the workmen appeared also for once along with Mr. A.P. Deb on 6-9-2010. In the order dated 6-9-2010 it appears that Mr. Dutta, Ld. Advocate for the workmen submitted that even after intimation given by him to the Workmen Union, none responded though prayed for an adjournment. Thereafter none appeared for the workmen on two occasions and subsequently on 10-3-2011 Mr. Dutta submitted that he has no instruction from the side of the workmen. Similar thing happened on 12-5-2011 when Mr. Dutta again submitted that he has no instruction either from the learned recorded lawyer, Mr. A.P. Deb or the Workmen Union. On that date the order was passed that if the workmen side fails to appear on the adjourned date alongwith the witness WW-1 for further examination and cross-examination, the recorded evidence of WW-1 would be expunged and if the workmen side does not adduce any further oral evidence, management side would be called to

adduce evidence.

4. In such circumstances, since the witness concerned, WW-1 has not been produced for further examination and cross-examination, his evidence is expunged from the record.

5. Mr. Karmakar, Ld. Advocate is present for the management but until and unless the workmen side produces any evidence in support of their claim in dispute, no question arises to call the adverse party to adduce evidence and since the workmen side is not appearing on consecutive dates even after proper intimation, it is deemed that the dispute raised initially in respect of the present reference, is not existing at present. For that reason, I do not think it to be wise to pursue with the present matter any further. So, let the matter be treated as having no industrial dispute alive at present and so an Award is passed having no industrial dispute.

The reference is disposed of accordingly.

Dated, Kolkata,
The 19th September, 2011

JUSTICE MANIK MOHAN SARKAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3025.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार डब्ल्यू.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 113/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/195/98-आईआर (सी-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th September, 2011

S.O. 3025.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 113/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of WCL, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 29-9-2011.

[No. L-22012/195/98-IR (C-II)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI J. P. CHAND, PRESIDING
OFFICER, CGIT-CUM-LABOUR-COURT, NAGPUR**

Case No. CGIT/NGP/113/2000

Date: 19-09-2011

Party No. 1 : The Sub Area Manager,
WCL, Sasti Sub Area, PO: Sasti,
Tah: Rajura, Distt. Chandrapur
Maharashtra.

Versus

Party No. 2 : Shri Gatpelli Tirupati,
At: Dhoptala Village, PO: Sasti,
Tah: Rajura, Distt. Chandrapur (MS)

AWARD

(Dated: 19th September, 2011)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2 (A) of section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) ("the Act" in short), the Central Government had referred the industrial dispute between the employers, in relation to the management of WCL and their workman Shri Gatpelli Tirupati for adjudication to Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Mumbai, No. 2, as per letter No. L-22012/195/98/IR(CM-II) dated 18-02-1999, with the following schedule :—

"Whether the action of the management of Sasti Sub-Area of WCL, Chandrapur Distt. in terminating the services of Shri Gatpelli Tirupati, Ex-Clerk is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

Subsequently, the reference was transferred to this Tribunal for disposal in accordance with law.

2. On receipt of the reference, parties were noticed to file respective statement of claim and written statement, in response to which, the workman, Shri Gatpelli Tirupati ("the workman" in short) filed the statement of claim and the management of W.C.L. ("party no. 1" in short) filed the written statement.

The case of the workman as projected in the statement of claim is that he had been in employment of party no. 1 and he was working as a loading clerk, Grade II at Gouri opencast project-I Ballarpur Area and while he was working as such, charge sheet No. WCL/BA/S(M)/MGR/GOCP-I/33 dated 09-05-1996 was issued against him under section 26.1 and 26.5 of the Certified Standing Orders on the allegation of committing theft, fraud dishonesty and willful negligence in duty and he was also put under suspension w.e.f. 10-05-1996, under the same letter and the

charge was in respect of alleged issuing the excess coal during the tenure of his duty in April, 1996 and the price of the excess coal was sought to be recovered from his salary and he denied the charges and as there was no further progress in the matter for next 20 days, he was asked to resume duty on 20-05-1996 and after a period of one year, he received the intimation on 12-05-1997, about initiation of the departmental enquiry and the departmental enquiry started on 18-05-1997 and on completion of the enquiry, the enquiry officer submitted the enquiry report and ultimately the punishment of dismissal from services was imposed against him on 09-08-1997 and the delay in commencement of the enquiry after a period of one year was itself violative of Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution and the enquiry was not held properly and by following the principles of natural justice and he was not given proper opportunity to defend himself and the enquiry was not fair and proper and witnesses were examined in his absence and pre-drafted statements were produced in evidence and the management representative, Shri Ranjeet Singh, Sr. Under Manager (Despatch) of under cast mine no. 4 was in charge of the coal dispatch section of the mine and he was issued with the letter dated 29-04-1996 by the Sub Area Manager mentioning therein about Shri Singh himself responsible for the irregularities of issuing excessive coal to the parties and as such he was the most interested party and the only person to be benefitted by putting the blame of his misdeeds on him (workman) and appointing such a person as management representative pointed to the colourable exercise of power by the management to protect their official and the findings of the enquiry officer are perverse and not based on the evidence adduced in the enquiry and the findings are without any evidence and before passing of the order of dismissal from services, second show cause notice was not issued, which is mandatory now-a-days and the punishment is harsh and as the price of the excess coal lifted by the parties have already been recovered from the parties, the party no. 1 did not sustain any loss and his past record was not considered at the time of imposing the punishment and the punishment is very severe. The workman has prayed for his reinstatement in service with continuity and full back wages.

3. The party no. 1 has pleaded in the written statement inter-alia that the workman while working as clerk grade-II in Gouri Open Cast project no. 1, in the month of April 1996 issued excess quantity of coal amounting to 0.360 MT, 63.370 MT and 2.530 MT against the release order nos. 70622, 70620 and 67957 respectively and as such charge sheet dated 08-05-1996 under section 26.1 and 26.5 of Certified Standing Orders was issued against him, for commission of theft, fraud or dishonesty in connection with the employer's business or property and willful neglect in work and the workman submitted his reply on 11-05-1996 and

pending disciplinary action on the charge sheet, the workman was permitted to resume his duty and as the reply submitted by the workman was unsatisfactorily, departmental enquiry was ordered by the competent authority and vide order dated 11-05-1997, Shri M.N. Alli was appointed as the enquiry officer and Shri Ranjeet Singh was appointed as management representative and the workman attended the enquiry with his co-worker and during the enquiry a written statement and documents were produced by the management representative and copies of the statement and documents were supplied to the workman and the management representative was examined as M.W.1 and Shri S.N. Mannala and Shri D.B. Shrirang were examined as M.W. 2 and 3 respectively and all the witnesses were cross-examined at length, by the co-worker of the workman and then the workman was given opportunity to adduce evidence and the workman gave his written statement and he was cross-examined by the management representative and no other evidence was adduced by the workman and both parties closed their evidence and after hearing argument from both the parties, the enquiry was closed by the enquiry officer and the enquiry officer submitted his report on 12-07-1997, holding the charges leveled against the workman to have been proved and on receipt of the enquiry report, the competent authority supplied a copy of the said report to the workman along with letter 4/6-08-1997 and after going through the records of the enquiry, the disciplinary authority decided to impose the punishment of dismissal from services of the workman and accordingly passed the order of dismissal and the punishment of dismissal from services was imposed against the workman taking into account the seriousness of the charges proved against him in a properly conducted departmental enquiry, in which all reasonable opportunities were given to the workman and the punishment is proportionate to the quantum of misconduct proved against him and the findings of the enquiry are based on the evidence adduced in the enquiry and the same are not perverse and the workman had made false allegations against the enquiry officer and management representative, because the enquiry report went against him and the workman is not entitled for any relief.

4. As the dismissal of the workman from services was after holding a departmental enquiry, the validity of the departmental enquiry was taken up for consideration as a preliminary issue and as per order dated 12-01-2007, the enquiry was held to be legal and proper and by following the principles of natural justice.

5. It was submitted by the learned advocate for the workman in the written notes of argument that the workman was working as a way bridge clerk and he was entrusted with the job of releasing coal on way bridge and for release of coal, he was required to check the balance of coal and then to release coal as per release order and it is clear from

the evidence on record, that the job of maintaining account of coal was specifically entrusted to the Assistant Loading Superintendent and the running total was maintained by Shri Ranjeet Singh or the Sr. Supervisor and not by the workman and the name of the workman was included on 15-05-1996 in respect of the road sale dispatch and the procedures as started in the order no. WCL/DA/SAM/11.040 dated 15-05-1996 were not followed and the name of the workman was included after the incident with malafide intention and the evidence of the workman on affidavit in this regard has remained unchallenged and as the duty of maintaining accounting of coal was on Assistant loading Superintendent, he was responsible for the issue of excess coal, if any and not the workman and as the workman was not charged with maintaining the account of coal, the finding of the enquiry officer that the workman was responsible for maintenance of coal account and to issue coal is not justified and the charge sheet submitted against the workman is illegal and from the evidence on record, it cannot be said that the charges have been proved and Shri Ranjit Singh, the management representative was responsible for issuance of excess coal and excess supply of coal was a regular affair in the domain of MR. Ranjit Singh and the entire action on the part of the management is illegal, arbitrary, malafide and by way of victimization and the findings of the enquiry officer are perverse and the workman is entitled for reinstatement in service with continuity and full back wages.

It is necessary to mention here that in the written notes of argument, argument is also advanced regarding the legality and fairness of the departmental enquiry stating that the enquiry was started one year after the submission of charge sheet against the principles of natural justice and the same was conducted in a very arbitrary manner and the workman was not given proper opportunity to defend himself etc.

6. Per contra, it was submitted by the learned advocate for the party no.1 that while the workman was working as weigh bridge clerk, he was issued with a charge sheet under section 26.1 and 26.5 of the Certified Standing Orders for committing theft, fraud or dishonesty in connection with the employer's business or property and for willful neglect of work, as he issued excess coal to the parties and a departmental enquiry was initiated against him, as his explanation was not found satisfactory and it is already held that the departmental enquiry was legal and proper and by following the principles of natural justice and it is clear from the evidence adduced during the course of enquiry proceeding that the workman was responsible for issuing excess coal to the parties and as such, the enquiry officer submitted his report holding the charges to have been proved against the workman and the findings of the enquiry officer are not perverse and the workman also admitted in his evidence about issuing the gate passes on

the strength of which, excess coal was issued and as the misconduct committed by the workman is very serious in nature, the punishment of dismissal from services imposed against the workman is not shockingly disproportionate. In support of such contention, reliance was placed by the learned advocate for the party no. 1 on the decisions reported in (1997) 6 SCC-75 (Commissioner of Police Vs. Joyasurian and another), 1978 LAB I.C.-1335 (Karnataka High Court) (Motor industries company limited Vs. Sheikh Mohd.), AIR 1988 SC-117 (Chandrama Tiwari Vs. Union of India), 2001 LLR-407 (Madras High Court) (Prasad Film Laboratories V.s. Presiding Officer, Labour Court), (2000) 7 SCC-517 (Janatha Bazaar Vs. Secretary, Sahakari Naukarara Sangh), 1997 6 SCC 159 (Punjab Dairy Vs. Kalasingh), 1995 1 LLJ 233 (Bank of India Vs. D. Padmanabhadu), AIR 1997 SC-2249 (Sudhir Vishnu Panbalkar Vs. Bank of India), 2001 LAB. I.C. 3201 (P.V. Balan Vs. Superintendent of Post Offices), (1997) 4 SCC-385 (Union of India Vs. Biharilal), 1997 LLR 649 (Imco Transformers Limited Vs. S.P. Saoji), 2001 LLR 1159 (R. Manoharan Vs. Presiding Officer, Labour Court), (1996) 5 SCC 474 (State of Tamilnadu Vs. Thiru K.V. Perumal), 1997 II LLJ 573 (State Bank of India Pune Vs. P.D. Apshankar) and AIR 1998 SC-300 (Union of India Vs. V.K. Srivastava).

7. It is clear from the principles enunciated by the Hon'ble Courts in the decisions mentioned above that Tribunal cannot sit in appeal against order of disciplinary and appellate authorities. It is also well settled that where there is some relevant material which the disciplinary authority has accepted and which material reasonably support the conclusions reached by the disciplinary authority, it is not the function of the Tribunal to review the same and reach different finding than that of the disciplinary authority. It is also well settled by the Hon'ble Apex Court that finding based on no evidence can be rejected as perverse and since the introduction of Section 11-A of the Act, the Industrial Tribunal is now equipped with the powers to reappraise the evidence in the domestic enquiry and satisfy itself that the said evidence relied upon by the employer establishes the misconduct alleged against the workman. So, keeping in view the settle principles as mentioned above and in the decisions, on which reliance has been placed, the present case at hand is to be considered.

8. Before delving into the merit of the matter, it is necessary to mention here that while passing the order on the validity of the departmental enquiry, the submissions made by the workman regarding the delay in initiation of the enquiry, the vagueness of the charges, non giving of reasonable opportunity to the workman to defend himself in enquiry, involvement of Shri Ranjit Singh, the management representative in the incident and non-service of the copy of the enquiry report were taken into consideration and all the said submissions were answered

against the workman and as such, there is no question of reconsidering the said submissions again. Now, it is to be considered regarding the perversity of the findings and the quantum of punishment.

9. It is not disputed that the workman was working as a weigh bridge clerk and his duty was to make weighment of the coal loaded in the truck and to issue gate passes for transport of the same. The document, exhibit W-10, a circular issued by the WCL of Gouri Sub Area regarding the procedure to be follow for road sale dispatches shows that weigh bridge clerk at Gouri weigh bridge will record in a register the time, release order number, truck number, dirver's name, token number allotted by Dhoptala check post and tere weight and then will enter details in gate pass and detain the same at weigh bridge. He will also record tare weight on the back side of permit and countersign the same and loaded trucks received for weightment on weigh bridge, weigh bridge clerks will see correct positioning of truck on weigh bridge platform and record gross weight and net weight in the gate pass as well as in the register above mentioned and then he will hand over all the related papers to the truck driver and all weigh bridge clerks will put stamp of their name below their signature and stamps will be supplied by the company. The said circular doesn't say that it was the duty of the weigh bridge clerk to keep accounts of the coal supplied to the parties. Rather the said circular shows that Shri D.V. Shrirang or his assistant will enter into bound paged register, kept for these purpose, date wise receipt of road releases in office and after checking road release orders will be handed over to Shri Ranjit Singh, under manager (Dispatch)/Shri S.N. Manala, ALS, who will also enter into bound paged register date wise receipt of road release orders handed over by Shri D. V. Shrirang or his assistant and daily balance against each road release order will be arrived and will be signed by Shri Ranjit Singh, Shri S.N. Manala or his substitute and loading slips will be signed by Shri Ranjit Singh and in his absence by Shri G.R. Chakrapani and before signing loading slip Shri Ranjit Singh/ Shri G.R. Chakrapani will check the balance quantity against permit/road release order and no loading of trucks will be started unless and until loading slip is issued. Exhibit W-20 is an office order dated 02-04-1994 of WCL Gouri Sub Area. The said order shows that Shri S.N. Manala, ALS, was entrusted to maintain all records of dispatches in respect of road releases. He was also directed to personally ensure that dispatch quantity doesn't exceed the quantity of release order. So it is clear from the documents submitted in the departmental enquiry that the workman was not entrusted to keep the accounts of the coal to be dispatched on road by release orders.

It is found from the enquiry report submitted by the enquiry officer that he found the charge of issuing 2.530 MT of coal in respect of release order no. 67951 not to have been proved as management did not produce any

documentary evidence in support of the same. In paragraph 12 of his report, the enquiry officer has mentioned, 'that had Shri S. N. Manala and Shri D. V. Shrirang checked the balance and posted it properly in A/C ledger, the excess coal could not have been released'. The enquiry officer has held that the workman issued excess quantity of coal of 14.150 MT, though in the charge sheet, it was alleged that the workman issued 66.260 MT of Coal. The enquiry officer has observed in the concluding para of his report that, 'Had the workman checked the balance before issuing the gate passes, the excess coal could not have been issued'. Admittedly, the workman was a weigh bridge clerk and was assigned the duty of issuance of gate passes on the basis of the accounts maintained by his immediate superior Mr. Manala. The under manager, who was superior to Mr. Manala was to maintain the balance of the coal. It was the duty of the workman to issue gate passes on the basis of the accounts maintained by Mr. Manala and Mr. Shrirang and in the instant case, the gate passes were issued by the workman and excess coal was released, in view of improper maintenance of accounts by Mr. Manala and Mr. Shrirang, as mentioned in paragraph 12 of the report of the enquiry. The enquiry report also doesn't state that the petitioner had intentionally or willfully neglected his work. No finding has been recorded by the enquiry officer that the petitioner had committed theft, fraud or dishonesty in connection with the employer's business or property or that he had willfully neglected the work. It has only been mentioned that as the workman had issued excess quantity of coal, the charges have been proved against him beyond any shadow of doubt. In view of the observation of the enquiry officer that, at best, it can be said that the action of the workman tantamount to negligence, but there is absolutely nothing in the enquiry report to show that the petitioner had willfully neglected his work or had committed theft, fraud or dishonesty in connection with the employer's property. By taking all the materials on record into consideration, it is found that the findings of the enquiry officer are based on no evidence and the findings are perverse and there is no ground to hold the workman guilty under Sections 26.1 and 26.5 of the Certified Standing Orders. Hence, the order of termination of the services of the workman, basing on such findings is illegal and cannot be sustained. As such, the workman is entitled for reinstatement in service.

10. The workman has neither pleaded nor proved that he was not in gainful employment after the termination of his services and as such, he is not entitled for back wages. Hence, it is ordered :

ORDER

The action of the management of Sasti Sub Area of WCL, Chandrapur Distt. In terminating the services of Shri Gatpelli Tirupati, Ex-Clerk is illegal and unjustified. The

order of termination of services of the workman is set aside. The workman is entitled for reinstatement in service with continuity. He is not entitled for back wages. The management of WCL is directed to reinstate the workman in service, within one month from the date of publication of award in the official gazette.

J. P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3026.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 15/95) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/35/94-आईआर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th September, 2011

S.O. 3026.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 15/95) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. S.E. Railway, and their workman, received by the Central Government on 29-9-2011.

[No. L-41012/35/94-IR (B-1)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/115/95

Shri MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

Shri D. Baikunth Rao,
S/o Late Shri D. Endayya,
Railway Qtr. No. E/130/1,
Chakradharpur,
Distt. Singbhum (Bihar).

... Workman

Versus

The Divisional Railway Manager,
S.E. Railway, Bilaspur

... Management

3754 40/11-26

AWARD

Passed on this 20th day of September, 2011

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-41012/35/94-IR(B-I) dated 9-6-95 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal:—

“Whether the action of the management of S.E. Railway, Bilaspur in terminating the service of Shri D. Vaikunth Rao, Ex-Bungalow Peon w.e.f. 11-5-1993 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. The case of the workman, in short is that he was appointed as Bungalow Peon in Group “D” scale on 25-10-91 under Deputy Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer (Construction), S.E. Railway, Sambhalpur (Orissa) when the said officer was working as Senior Divisional Accounts Officer, S.E. Railway, Chakradharpur. The workman was transferred from Chakradharpur to Bilaspur in the same capacity under Sr. Divisional Account Officer, Bilaspur. His appointment was approved by the Additional General Manager, S.E. Railway, Calcutta. He worked continuously till 3-6-93 and was not allowed to work either in the Bungalow or in the office of Sr. DAO, Bilaspur thereafter. He was not paid any wages from 25-10-91 to 16-7-92 and further from 11-5-93 to 3-6-93. He was paid one month's pay and allowance on 28-7-93. He was not paid any compensation on his termination as has been provided under Section 25-F of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (in short the Act, 1947). It is stated that his termination is illegal and has submitted that the workman be reinstated with full back wages.

3. The management appeared and filed Written Statement in the case. The case of the management, inter alia is that the workman was appointed as a Bungalow Peon in Group “D” Category w.e.f. 17-7-92 under Sr. Divisional Account Officer, Bilaspur and not under Sr. Divisional Account Officer, Chakradharpur after receipt of sanction of Competent Authority. His service was not satisfactory to Shri Kashyap the then Sr. DAO, Bilaspur to whom he was attached as substitute Bungalow Peon and accordingly he was terminated w.e.f. 10-5-93 by him. It is stated that he had not completed three years service and therefore he was not entitled to be employed as a Class-IV employee in the department in accordance with the existing rules and orders. His services were terminated after payment of one month pay and allowance in lieu of notice. On these grounds, it is submitted that the reference be answered in favour of the management.

4. On the basis of the pleadings the following issues are framed for adjudication—

I. Whether the action of the management in terminating the services of Shri D. Vaikunth Rao

Ex-Bungalow Peon w.e.f. 11-5-93 is legal and justified?

II. To what relief the workman is entitled?

5. The workman appeared in the reference case and filed statement of claim and rejoinder. Thereafter he did not appear and did not file any evidence. Lastly the then Tribunal proceeded the reference exparte against the workman on 30-3-05.

6. Issue No. I

There is denial that he was engaged from 25-10-91 and worked till 3-6-93. The burden was on the workman to prove this engagement. In absence of his evidence, the said fact is not proved. The management has admitted that he was engaged as substitute Bungalow Peon w.e.f. 17-7-1992 and was terminated by Shri S. Kashyap w.e.f. 10-5-93 after giving one month pay and allowance in lieu of notice as required in terms of Rule 301 of Indian Railway Establishment Code, Volume-I. This fact is admitted in the pleading of the workman that he was paid one month pay and allowance in lieu of notice. It is clear that he was terminated in terms of Rule 301 of the Indian Railway Establishment Code, Vol-I. There is no other evidence in rebuttal of the evidence of the management. At this stage, there is no reason to disbelieve the evidence. This shows that the management was justified in terminating the service of the workman. This issue is decided in favour of the management and against the workman.

7. Issue No. II

On the basis of discussion made above, I find that the workman is not entitled to any relief. The reference is accordingly answered.

8. In the result, the award is passed without any order to costs.

9. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3027.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस.वी.एन. आई.आर.टी.ए.आर. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 31/2011) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42011/89/2010-आई आर (डी यू)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th September, 2011

S.O. 3027.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 31/2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. SVNIRTAR and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 29-9-2011.

[No. L-42011/89/2010-IR (DU)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BHUBANESWAR

Present : Shri J. Srivastava, Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar.

Industrial Dispute Case No. 31/2011

Date of Passing order 26th August, 2011

Between:

The Director,

SVNIRTAR, Olatpur, P.O. Bairoi,
Cuttack ... 1st Party-Management

And

Their workmen represented through the
General Secretary, NIRTAR Employees Union,
Olatpur, P.O. Bairoi, Cuttack -754010
... 2nd Party-Union

APPEARANCES:

Shri Sambhunath Majhi, ... For the 1st Party
Admn. Officer Management

Prasant Kumar Rout, ... For the 2nd Party-Union
General Secretary

ORDER

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour vide their letter No. L-42011/89/2010-IR (DU), dated 11-5-2011 has referred the following industrial disputes for adjudication to this Tribunal-cum-Labour Court.

“Whether the action of the Management of Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation

Training and Research, Olatpur, to stop the payment of Hospital Patient Care Allowance for all the employees who were getting since 1992 without approval of Executive Council and without issuing notice under Section 9(A) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, is legal and justified? What relief the workmen are entitled to?”

2. At the very outset of the adjudication even when the parties have not filed their pleadings the General Secretary of the 2nd Party-Union moved a memo before this Tribunal/Court stating that Hospital Patient Care Allowance which was stopped with effect from 26-2-2010 has been released and paid to the workmen vide Inter Office Note, Ref. No. AD 6A 04(XI), dated 24-8-2011. Hence the case may be closed. This memo has also been signed by the Administrative Officer of SVNIRTAR.

3. In view of the above since the matter has been resolved amicably between the parties the case is decided as no dispute case. The memo dated 26-8-2011 along with Inter Office Note shall form part of this Order.

Dicated and Corrected by me.

J. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CGIT-CUM-
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, BHUBANESWAR**

I.D. Case No. 31/2011

Between

Director, SVNIRTAR ... 1st Party
(Management)

Vrs.

The General Secretary, Neu ... 2nd Party
(Workmen)

MEMO

Hospital Patient Care Allowance which was being given to workmen of SVNIRTAR w.e.f. 1992 @ Rs. 700 and Rs. 690 respectively was stopped w.e.f. 26-2-2010 without any notice to NEU which is required was under Section 9(A) of I.D. Act. So Industrial dispute is ID No. 31/2011.

Now HPCA was relased of paid to the workman vide order No. (10N) AQ 6A 04(XI) dt. 24-8-2011 which has been approved by 29th E.C.

Therefore I request you the case may be settled/ closed and oblised.

Your Faithfully

(Agreed) Sd./

(S.N. MAJHI, Admn. Officer, SVNIRTAR)

PRASANT KUMAR ROUT, General Secretary

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3028.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.एस.एन. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी/एलसी/आर/128/198) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/124/97-आईआर (डी यू)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th September, 2011

S.O. 3028.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT/LC/R/128/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BSNL, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 29-9-2011.

[No. L-40012/124/97-IR (DU)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL -CUM- LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/128/98

Presiding Officer: SHRI MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN

Shri Ramesh
S/o Ambaram,
Vill. Bagdi, PO Bag Dhar (MP) ... Workman

Versus

Chief General Manager,
BSNL, MP Circle,
Hoshangabad Road,
Bhopal ... Management

AWARD

Passed on this 19th day of September, 2011

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-40012/124/97 IR(DU) dated 19-6-98 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :-

“Whether the action of the management of Chief General Manager Telecommunication in terminating the services of Shri Ramesh S/o Ambaram w.e.f. Feb.

89 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled for ?”

2. The case of the workman, in short, is that he was employed as a labour with the management from December, 1985 to February, 1989 under the control of SDO, Telegraph, Dhar. He had completed more than 240 days in a calendar year and had attained the status of regular employee. It is stated that he was terminated from March, 1989 without assigning any reason and without complying the mandatory provision of Section 25-F of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (in short the Act, 1947). He approached various authority but he was given false assurance for considering his employment. It is submitted that his termination is illegal and the management be directed to reinstate him with back wages.

3. The management appeared and filed Written Statement to contest the reference. The case of the management, inter alia, is that the workman was working as casual labour on daily basis on muster roll from December, 1985 to April, 1987. He was casual labour and therefore the question to terminate him from service does not arise. It is stated that the provision of Section 25-F of the Act, 1947 is not applicable in his case. It is false to say that the management had given any assurance for his employment on regular post. He was not fulfilling the requirements of the framed guidelines. It is submitted that the workman is not entitled to any relief.

4. On the basis of the pleadings, the following issues are framed-

I. Whether the action of the management in terminating the service of the workman w.e.f. Feb., 1989 is justified?

II. To what relief the workman is entitled?

5. Issue No. I

The workman has not adduced any evidence in the case. Even the workman has also not been examined himself to support his case.

6. Now the evidence of the management is to be examined to determine the point for consideration. The management has examined one witness. The management witness Shri S.L. Koropa is Divisional Engineer (Adm.). He has come to support the case of the management. He has stated that he was engaged on daily wages as part time mazdoor. He has further stated that he had never rendered 240 days in any given year. This shows that he had not completed continuous service of one year as has been provided under Section 25 B of the Act, 1947. Thus it is clear that there is no violation of the provision of Section 25-F of the Act, 1947. There is nothing in his cross-examination to disbelieve this witness. This issue is decided in favour of the management and against the workman.

New Delhi, the 29th September, 2011

S.O. 3027.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 31/2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. SVNIRTAR and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 29-9-2011.

[No. L-42011/89/2010-IR (DU)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BHUBANESWAR

Present : Shri J. Srivastava, Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar.

Industrial Dispute Case No. 31/2011

Date of Passing order 26th August, 2011

Between:

The Director,

SVNIRTAR, Olatpur, P.O. Bairoi,
Cuttack

... 1st Party-Management

And

Their workmen represented through the
General Secretary, NIRTAR Employees Union,
Olatpur, P.O. Bairoi, Cuttack -754010

... 2nd Party-Union

APPEARANCES:

Shri Sambhunath Majhi, ... For the 1st Party
Admn. Officer Management

Prasant Kumar Rout, ... For the 2nd Party-Union
General Secretary

ORDER

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour vide their letter No. L-42011/89/2010-IR (DU), dated 11-5-2011 has referred the following industrial disputes for adjudication to this Tribunal-cum-Labour Court.

"Whether the action of the Management of Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation

Training and Research, Olatpur, to stop the payment of Hospital Patient Care Allowance for all the employees who were getting since 1992 without approval of Executive Council and without issuing notice under Section 9(A) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, is legal and justified? What relief the workmen are entitled to?"

2. At the very outset of the adjudication even when the parties have not filed their pleadings the General Secretary of the 2nd Party-Union moved a memo before this Tribunal/Court stating that Hospital Patient Care Allowance which was stopped with effect from 26-2-2010 has been released and paid to the workmen vide Inter Office Note, Ref. No. AD 6A 04(XI), dated 24-8-2011. Hence the case may be closed. This memo has also been signed by the Administrative Officer of SVNIRTAR.

3. In view of the above since the matter has been resolved amicably between the parties the case is decided as no dispute case. The memo dated 26-8-2011 along with Inter Office Note shall form part of this Order.

Dicated and Corrected by me.

J. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CGIT-CUM-
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, BHUBANESWAR**

I.D. Case No. 31/2011

Between

Director, SVNIRTAR

... 1st Party
(Management)

Vrs.

The General Secretary, Neu

... 2nd Party
(Workmen)

MEMO

Hospital Patient Care Allowance which was being given to workmen of SVNIRTAR w.e.f. 1992 @ Rs. 700 and Rs. 690 respectively was stopped w.e.f. 26-2-2010 without any notice to NEU which is required was under Section 9(A) of I.D. Act. So Industrial dispute is ID No. 31/2011.

Now HPCA was relased of paid to the workman vide order No. (10N) AQ 6A 04(XI) dt. 24-8-2011 which has been approved by 29th E.C.

Therefore I request you the case may be settled/ closed and oblised.

Your Faithfully

(Agreed) Sd./

(S.N. MAJHI, Admn. Officer, SVNIRTAR)

PRASANT KUMAR ROUT, General Secretary

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3028.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.एस.एन. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी/एलसी/आर/128/198) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/124/97-आईआर (डी यू)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th September, 2011

S.O. 3028.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT/LC/R/128/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BSNL, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 29-9-2011.

[No. L-40012/124/97-IR (DU)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL - CUM - LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/128/98

Presiding Officer: SHRI MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN

Shri Ramesh

S/o Ambaram,

Vill. Bagdi, PO Bag Dhar (MP)

... Workman

Versus

Chief General Manager,

BSNL, MP Circle,

Hoshangabad Road,

Bhopal

... Management

AWARD

Passed on this 19th day of September, 2011

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-40012/124/97 IR(DU) dated 19-6-98 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :-

"Whether the action of the management of Chief General Manager Telecommunication in terminating the services of Shri Ramesh S/o Ambaram w.e.f. Feb.

89 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled for ?"

2. The case of the workman, in short, is that he was employed as a labour with the management from December, 1985 to February, 1989 under the control of SDO, Telegraph, Dhar. He had completed more than 240 days in a calendar year and had attained the status of regular employee. It is stated that he was terminated from March, 1989 without assigning any reason and without complying the mandatory provision of Section 25-F of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (in short the Act, 1947). He approached various authority but he was given false assurance for considering his employment. It is submitted that his termination is illegal and the management be directed to reinstate him with back wages.

3. The management appeared and filed Written Statement to contest the reference. The case of the management, inter alia, is that the workman was working as casual labour on daily basis on muster roll from December, 1985 to April, 1987. He was casual labour and therefore the question to terminate him from service does not arise. It is stated that the provision of Section 25-F of the Act, 1947 is not applicable in his case. It is false to say that the management had given any assurance for his employment on regular post. He was not fulfilling the requirements of the framed guidelines. It is submitted that the workman is not entitled to any relief.

4. On the basis of the pleadings, the following issues are framed-

I. Whether the action of the management in terminating the service of the workman w.e.f. Feb., 1989 is justified?

II. To what relief the workman is entitled?

5. Issue No. I

The workman has not adduced any evidence in the case. Even the workman has also not been examined himself to support his case.

6. Now the evidence of the management is to be examined to determine the point for consideration. The management has examined one witness. The management witness Shri S.L. Koropa is Divisional Engineer (Adm.). He has come to support the case of the management. He has stated that he was engaged on daily wages as part time mazdoor. He has further stated that he had never rendered 240 days in any given year. This shows that he had not completed continuous service of one year as has been provided under Section 25 B of the Act, 1947. Thus it is clear that there is no violation of the provision of Section 25-F of the Act, 1947. There is nothing in his cross-examination to disbelieve this witness. This issue is decided in favour of the management and against the workman.

7. Issue No. II

On the basis of the discussion made above, I find that the workman is not entitled to any relief. Accordingly the reference is answered.

8. In the result, the award is passed without any order to costs.

9. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3029.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार खादी एण्ड ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 190/1998) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/135/98-आईआर (डी यू)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th September, 2011

S.O. 3029.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 190/1998) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kanpur, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Khadi and Gramodyod Commission and their workmen, which was received by the Centra. Government on 29-9-2011.

[No. L-42012/135/98-IR (DU)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SRI RAMPARKASH, HJS, PRESIDING
OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR-COURT, KANPUR**

Industrial Dispute No. 190 of 1998

Between:

Sri Ravi Shanker Shukla,
Village and Post Jay Nagar,
District - Rae Bareilly.

And

The Chairman,
Khadi and Gramodyog Commission
3, Irli Road, Vellay Parlike (West),
Mumbai-400056.

AWARD

1. Central Government MoL, New Delhi vide notification no. L-42012/135/98/IR (DU) dated 30-11-98, has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal-

2. Whether the action of the management of Khadi Gramodyog Commissioner in terminating the services of Sri Ravi Shanker Shukla is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?

3. In the instant case after receipt of the reference order by the MoL, New Delhi, registered notices were issued to the parties to file their claim and counter claims. After exchange of pleadings between the parties and after filing the evidence on affidavit, workman stopped attending the proceedings at the case before the tribunal.

4. Several notices were sent to the workman informing the proceedings of the case but the workman never attended the proceedings of the case nor put himself in the witness box for his cross-examination at the hands of the opposite party. It is settled legal position of law that mere filing of affidavit in evidence cannot improve the case of the workman unless he is subjected for his cross examination before a labour court.

5. It is absolutely unnecessary to examine the evidence of the opposite party because when the workman himself failed to adduce evidence in support of his claim, then I think that it would be absolutely futile exercise on the part of the tribunal to go unnecessary to examine the case of the opposite party.

6. In view of factual discussion made herein above, the tribunal is of the confirm view that the workman has failed to establish his case before the tribunal by adducing convincing evidence, therefore he cannot be held to be entitled for any relief as claimed by him for want of evidence.

7. Accordingly the reference is answered against the workman and in favour of the opposite party.

RAMPARKASH, Presiding Officer